

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXIV.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

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BIRTHS.

On July 25th, at The Hall, Primrose-hill-road N.W., the wife of C. S. ADDIS, of a daughter.
On August 11th, at Newchwang, the wife of H. E. FULFORD, H.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.
On August 13th, at Shanghai, the wife of Francis Ellis of a daughter.
On August 16th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craven, a daughter.
On August 20th, at Hongkong Hotel, Mrs. H. HAYNES, of twins, son and daughter.
On August 20th, at No. 2, Conduit Road, the wife of ALBERT ELLIS, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On August 17th, at Shanghai, HAROLD CHRISTOPHER CHILD, Engineers' Department, Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 30 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of July 20th arrived, per the ss. *Polynesian*, on the 20th instant; and the English Mail of July 27th arrived, per the ss. *Oceana*, on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Peking-Hankow line, closed by floods, was to be re-opened on Aug. 13th.

The Shanghai papers contain indignant protests at the disfigurement of the river by advertisement boardings along its banks.

H.E. the Governor-in-Council has appointed a plot of land at Kai Lung Wan having an area of about twelve acres to be used as a cemetery for Chinese.

Through trains will not run from Hankow to Peking until further notice, says an official intimation. The same will apply to the Hankow-Canton line.

The premises known as No. 8 George Lane were on Aug. 10 offered for sale by auction by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, and knocked down to Mr. I Tsz Li for \$2,600.

Ninety thousand members of the "Young China" party have petitioned the Travelling Commissioners to recommend a constitution with parliamentary representation.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has under the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903 decided that the Mount Davis Cemetery should be closed on and after 31st December, 1906.

The Peking postmen have all been put into new uniforms. The men were marshalled and garbed, after which their photographs were taken and they were exhorted to be prompt and faithful in the delivery of their mails.

The Governor of Kiangsi has telegraphed to the Imperial Government that as the result of the floods in his province it is impossible to pay the indemnities due to the French and the English for the disorders at Nanchang.

Three of the five labourers from South Africa who are alleged to have murdered one of their comrades by throwing him overboard at Hongkong, and who made their escape while on their way to Tientsin under escort, have been recaptured and are now in the Tientsin city prison.

The Manchurian Railway Administration proposes to open a steamship service from Tairen to carry Fushun coal to Shanghai and Hongkong and to bring back on the return trip merchandise intended for importation into Manchuria. The capital of the new service will be Yen 10,000,000.

A coolie, living in Third Street, became insane on Sunday. He worked himself up to a great state of excitement, and finally, declaring that Boxers were after him, dived through the window into the yard beneath, a distance of 16 feet. He broke his knee cap. He was taken to the asylum.

Nothing could be more definite than this. It seems to be the almost universal opinion amongst those in a position to know, writes a Peking correspondent, that this Empire is to have a constitution and parliamentary representation not later than the month of February of the year 1917, that is to say, on Chinese New Year's Day of the 43rd year of the reign of H.I.M. Kuang Hsü.

As a result of several conferences between representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, the former will construct the Mukden-Hsinmintun and Kirin-Kungohulin railways herself. H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai as Imperial High Commissioner of Railways, is therefore now sending special officials to Manchuria to confer with Tartar General Chao Erh-sen at Mukden as to ways and means.

Quarter Master Sergeant Cramer, of the Army Ordnance Department, was on August 20th found lying in the street outside the Warrant Officers' Quarters in Queen's Road Central. He was bleeding freely from a number of wounds, and he was at once taken to the Military Hospital, where he lies in a serious condition. It is thought that the sergeant, finding it rather warm indoors, went on to the balcony, and, whether he fell asleep or not, he must have lost his balance and fallen into the street.

In the case of W. Porter Boyd v. The American China Development Co. (The Hankow-Canton Railway), in which Mr. Boyd recovered judgment for Gold dollars 14,000, and which case was appealed to the Circuit Court of California, the judgment of the Consular Court of Shanghai has been affirmed. It may be remembered that Mr. Boyd sued the defendant Company for breach of contract, alleging that he was discharged without cause; the Consular Court in Shanghai awarded Mr. Boyd Gold dollars 14,000 and the defendants appealed therefrom. Mr. Boyd thus gets the full amount together with all costs and interest at the rate of 12 per cent. for two years.

The Hsiangfu (Shensi) correspondent of the N.C. Daily News gives the following amusing glimpse of Chinese methods. "There has been a great deal of talk here of late concerning the building of the railway, and lately two Japanese arrived, as is understood, to superintend the work. The raising of the necessary money forms, however, a serious difficulty. People will not subscribe for fear they will not be able to get any return, and on the plan of building proposed they were not likely to get any. I am told the proposal is to build a short line in this province in order to see how a railway works and then to wait till the people of Honan have constructed a line from Honanfu to the borders of Shensi. In the meanwhile horses and mules will be employed instead of steam."

In the Admiralty case of H. M. the King in his office of Admiralty, v. the China Navigation Co. and the China Navigation Co., owners of the s.s. *Chinkiang*, v. Commander Leatham, Captain of H. M. dispatch vessel *Alacrity*, judgment was given at Shanghai on Aug. 15th. Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for His Majesty in his office of Admiralty. Mr. J. H. Teesdale represented the China Navigation Company. H. M. dispatch-vessel *Alacrity* and the s.s. *Chinkiang* collided off the Shantung Promontory in thick fog at a little after 11 a.m., on July 6, 1906; the *Alacrity* is twin-screw, 1,700 I. H. P. 2,000 N. D., and was proceeding from Shanghai to Weihaiwei; and the *Chinkiang* is single screw, 1,985 gross tonnage, 250 N.H.P., and was on a voyage from Chefoo to Swatow with a full cargo. The result is judgment for the *Alacrity* with costs in the action, and for Commander Leatham with costs in the cross action.

INEFFECTIVE CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

(Daily Press, 20th August.)

Nothing could illustrate more forcibly the impossibility of governing distant colonies by orders from the Colonial Office than the outcome of the coolie repatriation proclamations which were issued in the Transvaal by the direction of Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. From his statements in the House it would appear that he was under the impression that the translation of the proclamation which had been sent to the Colonial Office was incorrect, and he threatened that, if such should prove to be the case, the whole subject might be reopened for consideration of the Government. It was evidently anticipated that there would have been a substantial response to the invitation to such of the Chinese immigrants as might be discontented, to avail themselves of the offer made by a paternal government to send them back free of expense to China, and the fact that only about twelve men put in an application was evidently disturbing and disappointing to the official mind. Whether the translation in question was altogether accurate or not will be difficult to determine; and we imagine that, enterprising as Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL is, he will find it convenient to abstain from any further allusion to this part of the subject. In substance, no doubt, the translation which was published gave what was set forth in the actual document; and it is not necessary to go beyond points in it, which could not be the subject of any two interpretations, to discover how it was that the proclamation so entirely failed. Apparently it was a summary of some despatch from the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Transvaal in which instructions were given in the usual official style to cause a proclamation to be issued to the effect indicated. This would be the ordinary official routine in such a matter; but unfortunately it would be completely unsuited to the end in view, in dealing with a mass of ignorant or at best half-informed Chinese. The qualification which it contained, that only men who had already been on the mines for six months need apply to be repatriated was quite enough, as any one who knows anything of the Chinese would be aware, to make the whole thing a dead letter. The proviso showed at once that the authorities were half-hearted in the matter; and, as the bulk of the Chinese had no special desire to return to their native land and original poverty, it was hardly likely that, with a saving clause of this description any particular attention would be paid by the bulk of them to the intimation. Matters, however, went much further than this. It was definitely pointed out that Chinese wishing to be repatriated were expected to set to work and get sufficient means to pay their passage back, or would at least be called upon to explain to Government why they were not possessed of the requisite funds to do so. These two conditions being put together, and regarded from a Chinese point of view, would at once suggest to the native mind the very simple idea that something in the way of "squeeze" was to be anticipated—and this idea once occurring to the Celestial he would naturally consider that his only prudent course was to leave the proposed repatriation severely alone. The Chinese are so used to proclamations which it is necessary to read "between the lines", and which mean something very different from what appears on the surface, that the involved manifesto which was issued could

not fail to raise their suspicions that there was something underneath it which they could not understand, and this would be quite enough to cause them to have nothing to do with the matter. Knowing nothing of the ins and outs of party politics at home, the coolies on the Rand would be at a loss to find any motive for the extraordinary, if somewhat qualified, benevolence of the Government in their behalf; and would come to no other conclusion than that it was designed in some way, which they could not quite understand, to play upon them and make use of them. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that so few responded to the invitation—but what is surprising is that the UNDER COLONIAL SECRETARY should have imagined that so delicate a matter could be dealt with satisfactorily from Downing Street. Even those on the spot acquainted with the Chinese and their mode of regarding things would see much difficulty in issuing a proclamation under the circumstances which was not likely to be misunderstood, as nothing requires more careful and experienced handling than a declaration of this kind to Chinese, who are likely to put their own construction upon what is set forth. If it is dangerous for the Colonial Office to dictate as to the conduct of affairs generally in distant Colonies, it is infinitely more so when the particular matter concerns people to deal with whom special knowledge and tact is required as is the case with the Chinese. It is not, therefore, surprising that the whole matter has ended in a fiasco, and that it has been very clearly shown that the Colonial Office must in matters of this kind take the advice of its representatives, and leave details to be carried out by those on the spot who know how to handle them. It may be hoped that the lesson which has been taught in this matter will not be lost; and that a similar attempt at interference will not be made again in a hurry even by so sanguine an official as the present UNDER SECRETARY for the COLONIES.

FORMS AND CEREMONIES.

(Daily Press, 21st August.)

Some modern maker of paradoxes has remarked that since life is illogical, we cannot expect men to live logically. The utmost we can expect of them is that they should argue logically, he concluded. We are not prepared to defend the logic of the remark, since at the moment we are confronted, in China, with a condition of things in which some most estimable men appear to be stultifying some decidedly logical arguments by acts that appear, to severely logical eyes, to be scarcely in keeping. We have often had the protestations of those who are rightly enough shocked at the waste of time and money of which Chinese are guilty when on "joss pidjin" bent. The most glaring instances pointed out by missionaries and other reformers occur thrice a year, when overtures are made to the spirits of the departed. On three several days in each year, many of the Chinese believe, the denizens of the spirit world are permitted to revisit the scenes familiar to them when they were in the flesh. On these days, the civic "joss" or tutelary deity is brought out from his temple, to figure in a solemn procession, during which the people sacrifice vast stores of paper garments and gear, incense, candles, and pecuniary offerings. The custom is for the faithful to adopt in these processions the Chinese equivalents for "sackcloth and ashes", people who (as an apparently biassed writer remarks) "have

vowed to escort him on these occasions attired in red clothes and dishevelled hair as condemned criminals in return for some fancied answering of a prayer". For the concluding phrase we are patently indebted to a pious scoffer, who would be very properly annoyed if a Chinaman were to re-employ it in another connection. However, we must admit that from our point of view the Chinese do waste immense sums of money on these forms and ceremonies which we regard as useless. The computation has been made that in Shanghai alone the annual waste is at least a quarter of a million dollars. Another lac of dollars, paid to the native priests for praying for the uneasy ghosts, cannot be said to be altogether wasted, although it might certainly be expended to better purpose. An enlightened body at Shanghai, we read, which regards these as "idolrous practices", has persuaded the Shanghai MAGISTRATE to issue a special proclamation, exhorting the people to divert the large sums to "the vastly more worthy and practical object of endowing and establishing more schools of modern learning", or as it is elsewhere paraphrased, "to the more worthy work of educating future generations in their duties to sovereign and country". Nothing could be more logical or reasonable, in our opinion; and though the missionaries are not specifically mentioned in connection with the petition, we feel that they are entitled to credit for lighting the spark of common-sense which is responsible for such re-action against hoary superstition. They would, we are sure, eagerly endorse with us the argument we have briefly cited. At least, they ought to. Curiously enough, however, we encounter in company with the foregoing report another report dealing with certain proceedings at Kuling, repeated among the briefer news items in this issue. Kuling is a healthy place situated on a mountain. It is, in fact, a health and holiday resort annually frequented by missionaries. There is no suggestion that the word "holiday" conveys the same idle and frivolous implications that it would in the case of the laity. The tired workers who there recuperate do not sport or flirt or laze; they employ the time of rest very largely in conferences, which, vulgarly, may be said to be "talking shop", a very sensible thing for all honest workers to do. We mention this so that subscribers at Home, who think of missionaries as brave men and women toiling in loneliness, dirt, privation, and peril, and who may not have heard of these summer resorts, will not misunderstand, and jump to the unfair conclusion that missionaries enjoy what the laity calls "a good time". In order, presumably, to make the hill-top sojourn more in touch with their daily life, it has been decided to build there a twelve-thousand-dollar church. First, there seems to have been a "crisis", about which we know nothing, save that it was averted by the "discreet chairmanship" of a gentleman interested. The new church is being built, it will be observed, largely because the old one "is not architecturally beautiful", and the unbeautiful one is to be pulled down. "By this means", says the paragraph, "it is hoped to preserve the unity in diversity which has hitherto so happily prevailed among the representatives of the many creeds and shades of creeds, who annually assemble on the mountain top". In case the relevance of this to our opening remarks is not at once apparent, we may be permitted to remark that twelve thousand dollars is a large sum, even for a church to accommodate six hundred people at a holiday resort in China. It is not in our

province to suggest how it might be better employed; but we fancy the logically-inclined Chinese of Shanghai might be able to mention a "vastly more worthy and practical object".

A HOPEFUL REPORT.

(Daily Press, 22nd August.)

The annual report on the trade of Shanghai for the year 1905, by Mr. A. G. MAJOR, Student Interpreter in the Consular Service, was issued last month by the Foreign Office, and reached us yesterday. Mr. MAJOR reminds his readers that owing to the constant and often great fluctuations of silver, all expressions of values in sterling at the end of a year are rendered "exceedingly arbitrary and probably entirely inaccurate". This is not encouraging for intending students of his report, but an examination of his statistics soon shows that the best has been made of a bad job. The figures are given in Haikwan taels as well as in sterling, and the average exchange rates for the last five years are used in translating the various items. The year was an exceptional one, as has been previously pointed out. We do not gather any fresh point of view of the boycott, which he mentions as the most salient feature. Beyond a reference to its unexpected proportions, and a statement that the movement gradually died out, matters which were patent, the report has nothing to say about it. Then there were the damaging floods of September, in the case of which one million pounds sterling is given as representing a very modest estimate of the total loss by destruction of property. In spite of these things, and the war and the riots, the trade of Shanghai shows a large increase since 1904, and "everything seems to point to an ever increasing prosperity". The increase, save in 1903, has been consistent for the last five years, while to go back a decade shows that the figures for 1905 are about double those of 1895. As Shanghai is chiefly a re-distributing centre for imports, and a port of re-shipment for exports, Mr. MAJOR considers that the figures "speak volumes for the commercial prosperity of the whole of China". The gross value of the Shanghai trade was in 1901, when the average exchange was 2s. 11 9-16d., Hk. Tls. 298,454,780. Last year, with the tael at 3s. 0 1-10d., it was Hk. Tals. 443,954,262. The corresponding figures, net, were Tls. 118,425,776 and Tls. 176,979,193. Imports increased, but exports of native produce showed a reduction in value. American imports shared largely in the increase. Piece-goods of every description were imported in much larger quantities than in the previous year, notwithstanding that the Manchurian and Siberian ports were blocked. The import of opium showed a slight decrease of 449 cwt., Malwa having apparently gone out of favour, but there were compensating increases of Benares and Patna. We have already noticed, in Customs reports, the features of the export trade, and find nothing further in Mr. MAJOR's report that needs recapitulation or comment.

The German steamer *Lydia* and the Norwegian steamer *Prominent* collided in the harbour yesterday morning as the latter vessel was discharging cargo. Three boats lying alongside were smashed. The *Prominent* dragged her anchor and struck the *Cheangchow*, but fortunately little damage was done. The *Lydia's* captain says there must have been an undercurrent as the vessel would not answer her helm.

POSTHUMOUS PHILANTHROPY.

(Daily Press, 23rd August.)

The London *Times* says there are few more remarkable documents in the register of wills than the will of Mr. ALFRED BERT, the general effect of which, as well as an interesting extract, appears elsewhere in this issue under the caption of "Mr. Bert's Bequests". Our contemporary says the will "puts to shame the mean detraction which was heaped upon him while he lived, and has not been hushed or decently qualified even in the presence of death". Good taste or bad taste is not a matter capable of reasonable argument; it is a matter purely of feeling. Personal feeling may not always jump with the canons of good feeling adopted by the majority, but as a rule the minority or the individual does not care to argue the point. One result is that an adage like the "de mortuis" one acquires in time all the force and moral influence of a syllogism, to which it has no right at all. It is obvious, if we stop to think it over, that it permits by implication the greatest freedom in criticising the living; and it seems only reasonable to point out that the living are more liable to injury. The theory no doubt is that the living has the advantage of being able to defend himself; but in real life we know how helpless all are against detractors and scandalmongers. The only real value of the "de mortuis" rule is apt to be overlooked. In all probability it was meant to protect from additional pain the living friends and relatives of the deceased, during the period of mourning, when they are already suffering enough from a human point of view. But it is unreasonable to expect the "de mortuis" prohibition to continue for all time, especially in cases where, like Mr. BERT's, there are testamentary acts which serve to bring the departed again and again before our notice. With such a preamble, it will naturally be supposed that we desire to say something very severe about the late Mr. BERT. We have no such desire, although the reflections that occur to us in reading of his life and last will entail a certain amount of detraction of the eulogy in which the *Times* and many other papers have indulged. Mr. BERT and his will, however, so far as we are concerned, are no more to us than a text upon which to dwell awhile, and types of many others. The *Times* went on, "This British subject, whose naturalization and ardent loyalty did not save him from illiberal sneers at his foreign origin, has bequeathed for British or Imperial purpose sums amounting to close upon two millions sterling." We fully share our contemporary's horror of those illiberal folk who sneer at foreigners, as most dwellers in the Far East, knowing what it feels like to be a foreigner, probably do share it. What we cannot enter into is the breathless awe with which the *Times* points out that "close upon two millions" are allotted for the public benefit. Out of a fortune of twenty to twenty-five millions, that is literally not a tithe; and the modern idea of such bequests is rapidly taking the form that they are merely acts of restitution. "Ten or twenty millions, what is the difference?" is a remark attributed to Mr. BERT by one of his friends; and in the case of such huge sums, the remark has much truth. Here, however, our detraction comes to an end; and it will be seen that what little we have permitted ourselves was practically prompted by the Pharisaic show of good taste made by the *Times*. As a matter of fact, we see much to admire in this remarkable will, the best feature being the careful way in which Mr. BERT has

secured the administrators and trustees a free hand. The conditions a few years after his death would be quite different, he knew, and so avoided making the usual hard and fast stipulations of less broad-minded testators. We may be permitted to wonder why he did not during his lifetime set in train his generous schemes, instead of leaving them to come as a surprise to many who may be unable to gather his point of view. We can make excuses for his not doing so. Mr. CARNEGIE has realised what a great responsibility it is, and how futile are the efforts of the individual, however rich he may be, to do real good. Nature knows no short cuts to perfection, but works by the deliberate process of evolution. It is only multi-millionaires who sometimes try the short cuts—and Radical legislators. Besides, Mr. CARNEGIE and others who try to bestow part of their accumulations in this way during their life come in for lots of detraction. We tell each other that they are bidding for fame, for a title; it is only when they die, and become indifferent to our censure, that we, as the *Times* phrased it, "decently qualify" our criticism. Thinking over Mr. BERT's will, and Mr. CARNEGIE's mistakes, we have thought of a scheme which might relieve the conscientious plutocrats of considerable anxiety. Instead of detailing fixed sums for pet schemes, and leaving the residue to their heirs, let them reverse things. Set apart a minimum to go to the heir or heirs, and will the residue to a National Philanthropic Fund, to be administered by the Board of Philanthropy, a permanent Government Department, represented in the Cabinet. If they all did that, then as needs arise, schemes could be submitted to Parliament, who would consult the Board, and we would never again encounter such difficulties as were exemplified in the case of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his colleagues, who wished to establish Old Age Pensions, but could not find the money.

THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

(Daily Press, 24th August.)

There now exists a Shanghai, or rather, China branch or "command" of the much advertised Legion of Frontiersmen. It was inaugurated a week to-day exactly, at the northern port. Only about twenty names were enrolled, to start with, and we fear that the lack of enthusiasm would be due, among other things, to the feeling that the movement had been made ridiculous by the theatrical Christy Minstrel entertainment with which the Legion was inaugurated in a London park. According to the reports and pictures that we received, what the Far Eastern organiser calls "a very successful initiatory function" was a pinchbeck imitation of a group of hardy frontiersmen round a camp fire. The fire, being mostly of twigs and shavings, burned merrily, and the heroes gathered round it and smoked and sang together. They all affected a costume very much like that in which the American PRESIDENT goes a-hunting, slouch hats, flowing scarves, Garibaldi shirts, cartridge belts, revolvers, and riding breeches and boots. To show sightseers what the real thing is like, some of them were put on sentry-go, and these guardians of the camp remained in the full glare of the fire, instead of getting into the shadow beyond. This serious error did not matter much, as there were no snipers about, and it enabled them to "get into the picture". The chief objection of the critics was the ridiculous costume, although from

the recruiting point of view, it doubtless had its advantages. As Captain WALTER KIRTON explained at Shanghai, the Legion is an organisation of a civilian, self-governing and self-supporting body of British frontiersmen throughout the Empire. In time of peace they are to promote Imperial interests and in time of war, if called upon, they will help to defend the Empire. But "the promotion of Imperial interests in time of peace was the primary idea of the Legion", and it is unfortunate that no explanation was forthcoming of the nature of the duty expected. If it is merely to usurp the functions of the China Association, the new organisation is superfluous, and it is not easy to see what else they could do, in time of peace. Even in time of war it is not so certain that they will be helpful. Thus it was stated that "the British in Shanghai were Frontiersmen who would be able to do service for their country", which they may be already doing, but certainly not as "men trained and qualified by previous military service, or by working, hunting, or fighting in wild countries". The country around Shanghai is tame enough. The few Frontiersmen who know it sometimes do shoot one of the savage natives, but the affair is generally compromised by the payment of small sums of money. It is only recently that the Frontiersmen have enjoyed any training, since the line was opened towards Soochow. Many of them cannot speak a word of Chinese, and, in fact, the office stool on which the Shanghai frontiersman sits has almost the same cramping influence that it has on the backwoodsman of Mincing Lane. It is true that the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR expressed his sympathy with the movement last February, but all he said was that it was a purely private organisation which he might be able to use on a suitable occasion. We do not think that commits him in any way, and it is perhaps just as well, seeing that we read these legionaries are fellows who are "not prepared by temperament or vocation to submit themselves to the ordinary routine of military discipline except in time of war when they could serve as advisers, guides, etc.". But, indeed, the name of such is legion. Many of us who object to join the volunteers are debarred by our temperaments from obeying orders, but we are always willing to sit on the fence and advise the others. It seems there are three kinds of frontiersmen. There are those pledged to military service in time of war. These seem mere trespassers in the volunteer camp. There are those prepared to act as guides, local assistants, or advisers. That must also mean in time of war, and we have already suggested that the regulars and volunteers will not be too eager in asking their advice. The third are the honorary frontiersmen, who need do nothing beyond sympathising and subscribing two guineas. We fear after reading Captain KIRTON's detailed argument that the only merit of the organisation is its amalgamated characteristics of Amateur Dramatic Club, Philharmonic Society, and Mutual Admiration Association. The members are to know each other by "a distinctive badge". They can hardly need that, if they intend to dress as they did at the London function.

Licences have been granted Sir Paul Chater to prospect for metals and minerals other than gold, silver and precious stones, in the districts of Lantau Island, Tsunwan and Shatin. Ten cents royalty is to be paid on every ton of iron ore when ready for exportation, or for smelting or reducing during the current year.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on August 21st at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Lieut.-Col. Joslin, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

A NECESSITY KEPT IN VIEW.

In reply to a letter from the Board relative to the application for a site for a Roman Catholic cemetery on the north side of the harbour, the Government replied stating that the necessity for such a cemetery had not been overlooked in the plans for the laying out of Kowloon.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Board forwarding a resolution "that the authority of the Government be obtained to incur the necessary expenditure involved in restoring property damaged in connection with plague prevention to a presentable condition, or in the event of the owner so preferring that compensation to meet this expenditure be paid to the owner", the Colonial Secretary wrote stating that the Government would, in accordance with the provision of the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903, give reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged by cleansing or disinfection where the case of infection had been duly reported. They had no authority, however, and did not propose to go beyond this provision.

The PRESIDENT minuted—In all other cases but those referred to in the Colonial Secretary's letter (in which compensation is not payable), every effort will be made to leave the premises in a presentable condition, by removing nails from beams where ceilings have been taken down, by filling up holes left by the removal of beams, and by limewashing or painting woodwork or brickwork which has been exposed in the processes of disinfection.

Mr. HOOPER—The last part of the minute is not quite satisfactory.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I should like to know the sum spent on this compensation during the years 1904, 1905, and up to date this year.

The SECRETARY—\$186 in 1904; \$419.70 in 1905; and \$1,550 approximately for 1906.

Mr. HOOPER said the only part of the letter referred to which was not satisfactory to him was that wherein it was stated that every effort would be made. He asked the President if he undertook to see the matter carried out. What would be his efforts, and how could they be frustrated?

The PRESIDENT—I have arranged with the M.O.H., and instructions have been issued to inspectors to carry it out.

Mr. HOOPER—Then I am quite satisfied.

The letter was laid on the table.

REFERRED TO GOVERNMENT.

An application from a number of villagers resident in different hamlets near Lyeemoo for a piece of land to be set apart as a public cemetery, which came before the Board at last meeting, was referred to the Registrar-General for report.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL stated that he saw no objection to a small cemetery being established in this particular neighbourhood. It could be closed at any time by the Government, and after a certain lapse of years the land could be utilised for other purposes.

The Government is to be recommended to grant the application.

THE CONCRETE QUESTION AGAIN.

Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master wrote that they had been consulted by Messrs. Chu Shin-tong, Chu Chan and Chu Tsung with reference to a batch of 17 notices which had been served upon them by the Board calling their attention to the provisions of sections 111 and 112 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, and requiring them to re-concrete (and in one notice to repair) the ground surfaces of various rooms and kitchens of their respective premises at Hing Loong Street and No. 05, Queen's Road Central. The writers directed the attention of the Board to

the provisions of section 112 of the Ordinance which made no reference to re-concrete the entire ground surface of any domestic buildings, etc., but only required that the landlord or owner should make good such material of the floor as had been subsequently broken, excavated or otherwise disturbed or had perished. The premises in question were all inspected last year by an officer of the Board who found that only the concrete under the verandahs of Nos. 11 and 15 was unsound and their clients remedied the defect. The letter concluded by reminding the Board that in order to comply with the requirements of the notices a large sum of money would have to be expended, and the landlords were also asked to take the risk of losing their tenants altogether.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—Who was the officer who inspected the floors last year? Let his report be annexed. The notices to re-concrete should be withdrawn.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I am entirely opposed to notices being served by the Board ordering yards to be re-concreted, as such notices are ultra vires, and when enforced inflict much damage on landlord and tenant, the effects of which are far reaching. When a yard has once been properly concreted, the landlord should only be liable to keep it in repair.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I think the notices should be amended to say that only the broken surfaces need be made good. It is strange that when the premises were inspected last year only the concrete under the verandahs of 11 and 15 was condemned, whereas now, every floor is condemned.

The PRESIDENT—I think the proper remedy is to serve new notices calling upon owners to make good one or two house basements. In the case of those basements attention should be called to the provision of the Ordinance requiring two inch cement.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Before going any further in this matter we should know exactly what "making good" means. The matter came up before the last meeting of the Board, when I moved a resolution which I afterwards withdrew on the understanding that the matter would be taken up by the Commission. It will probably be a good many months before the Commission deals with this subject, and three notices are now before the Board. I therefore think it would be just as well if we passed a resolution defining the words "making good". It seems to me that the phrase leaves great scope for the inspectors to do what they like. A friend of mine had a concreted yard which was so hard that he was quite proud of it. But an inspector took advantage of his being away to go and cut three large holes two feet square in the concrete. When my friend saw it he almost cried. The yard will not be as good as it was before, and in the end my friend was served with a notice to say that the concrete was only three and a half, instead of four, inches thick. It is well known that three and a half inches of cement concrete is better than four inches of lime. It was absolutely ridiculous to cut up the yard in the first place, and still more ridiculous to serve the notice. I move that "where concrete of back yards which has been duly passed by the Sanitary Board or Building Authority afterwards becomes broken or in need of repair, that the landlord shall always be called upon to re-render and not re-concrete".

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I beg to second the motion. It is time the Board decided to take some definite action.

The PRESIDENT—The motion overlooks the question provided for in the Ordinance when occasionally lime concrete perishes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—If it perishes it is still covered by the motion. If lime is covered with two inch concrete it is perfectly good.

Mr. HOOPER—I am sorry I cannot support my unofficial colleagues, because I think they are making the rod stronger for their own backs than it is to-day. I am perfectly satisfied with the wording of the Ordinance provided it is properly carried out. It says that if there is any defect the party interested shall make good. That means, as far as I understand it, that if a floor other than a wooden floor is found to be defective the Board by its officers shall call upon the owners to make good, and the Board can do nothing more. If a surface of cement rendering is defective by being chipped or broken,

an officer has no right whatever to go and make any holes in that floor to look for a greater disease than he has found. "Making good" in such a case is making good all the cement rendering and not the lime concrete underneath, and I think if instructions were given to officers to limit themselves in issuing notices to the words of the Ordinance as a large landlord I should not grumble. What we have had cause to grumble about is the exceeding of their duty by officers who have made inspections. They have not only gone and dug up floors, but in the forms which are served on owners, the wording of which is taken from the Ordinance, they have struck out the words "make good" and inserted the word "re-concrete". That is where the trouble is. If they find a floor of which the cement rendering is defective and that defect, which their technical training ought to tell them is a subsidence of the ground, then they are entitled to look at the state of the concrete. I would ask Mr. Humphreys to withdraw his resolution because I think if instructions are given by this Board to the inspectors there will be no further trouble. We must appeal to the President, as head of the Department, to give those instructions, and if I have your word I shall be quite content.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I think Mr. Hooper's argument would be quite sound if applied to a colony of white men only. But we must remember that the great bulk of the people here are Chinese who know absolutely nothing about the Health Ordinance or the nature of the laws of sanitation. If an inspector goes to them and says—"Your yard is in a bad state; re-concrete it," it never occurs to them to go to the head of the Board. They are helpless in such a matter and either contrive to bribe the inspector or do the work. I think if my resolution is passed it will get over a great deal of that, but if the Board is against it I have nothing more to say. In any case, whether it is passed or not, I certainly agree with Mr. Hooper that instructions should be issued by the President that the notices are not to be altered.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—It seems to me that both Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Hooper have wandered away from the main point which is, what is the meaning of "make good". I don't dispute for a moment that floors have been damaged by inspectors, but the Ordinance strictly lays down that if concrete is found defective it has got to be made good. Under certain conditions an inspector is perfectly justified in digging holes, and if he finds concrete perished it should be relaid. I take it that is covered by the Ordinance, and it is the only way to make good defective concrete.

The PRESIDENT—Instructions have been given by me already that the wording of these notices are not to be altered. They all come before me now, and I see they are issued in the words of the Ordinance. There is a power to open ground surfaces in the bye-laws, but that power is only given to inspectors on the signatures of the Secretary and M.O.H.

The motion on being put to the meeting was lost, and it was agreed to adopt the President's suggestion.

BREEZY DISCUSSION ABOUT C.S.O.'S.

With regard to the question relative to the discharge of waste water from the Aberdeen Paper Mills, the PRESIDENT said the Secretary had written asking that the nuisance be abated, and the owner replied that it was partly the fault of the Government. The matter was *sub judice*, and he thought it advisable that it should be discussed in private.

Mr. HOOPER—We previously discussed that matter before the Board, and a notice was served on the mill owner. I believe on receipt of that notice a communication was sent to the Board asking them to review it. I would ask under section 37 why that notice was not laid before the Board.

The PRESIDENT—I did not read it in that sense. The letter from Messrs. Leigh and Orange in answer to the notice stated that any steps taken to deal with the matter must be on the part of the Government; in other words, they repudiated all responsibility.

Mr. HOOPER—Why was their reply to our notice calling upon them to abate the nuisance

not laid before us? Those facts were not put before us when we decided to send a notice.

The PRESIDENT—I don't think their letter is in any sense a review of the notice. It is a disclaimer of responsibility.

Mr. HOOPER—And states their grounds. Don't you think it should have been laid before us at last meeting?

The PRESIDENT—I don't think so. No.

Mr. HOOPER—It is your duty as administrative head of the Sanitary Department to withhold nothing from the Board; all documents of that nature sent in reply to decisions this Board has arrived at should be laid before members. It is a matter of principle. It may occur at any time, and we don't know where we are if certain evidence is withheld from us. Had we received that information when we sent the first notice, I wouldn't have been a party to that notice.

The PRESIDENT—In spite of the fact that a nuisance exists?

Mr. HOOPER—In view of all the evidence.

The PRESIDENT—It is laid down in the standing orders that the President and Secretary are here to deal with correspondence and lay matters before the Board when complete. A notice was served by order of the Board to abate a nuisance and the person on whom it was served disclaims the responsibility. I take it that it is an ordinary function of the President or Secretary of the Sanitary Board, or of any corporation or society, to ascertain what truth there is in allegations before laying a matter before his board, corporation or society. In this case there was no question raised as to any review of the notice until the letter was circulated. Then the question was put in another form. I think myself if the President and Secretary of the Board are not competent to make investigations in matters of this sort, you might just as well have no President and Secretary. As I explained to the Board before, I do not want to keep papers from members. They are welcome to know what I do all day long if they like to come and sit by my side. The Secretary forwarded the letter to the Government and asked them if they accepted any responsibility.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I must agree with Mr. Hooper that we should have been more fully informed. We have got only one or two small extracts before us. The Board has not been fully informed up till now of the whole proceedings, and I would ask that all the papers be circulated to members, and a copy forwarded to the Commission.

The PRESIDENT—You have had all the papers before you except the C.S.O. documents, which I have no authority to circulate.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Can you give me your authority? When a matter has been dealt with by the Board I fail to see why it should be taken out of the hands of the Board and dealt with privately by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT—I said I had no power to circulate C.S.O. documents, as they contain the opinions of the Law Officer of the Crown.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The opinions of the Law Officer of the Crown are constantly circulated to the Board.

The PRESIDENT—By authority of the Government.

Mr. HOOPER—With regard to your remark that you have no authority to circulate C.S.O.'s, I take it that if they concern business which has been before the Board they should be circulated to members of the Board. Have you received any instructions from the Government that you are not to circulate C.S.O.'s?

The PRESIDENT—I think you may take my statement for what it is worth. I have no authority to circulate C.S.O. documents to members of the Board.

Mr. HOOPER—Well, I will press my question again, sir. Have you received any authority from the Government not to do so?

The PRESIDENT—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. HOOPER—I am very sorry you do that because in a conversation I have had with the head of the Government in this Colony, I believe either your memory must fail you or there is something wrong somewhere, and the only way to get at it is by a resolution. I therefore beg to move that the

Governor be asked whether he has given any directions to the administrative head of the Sanitary Department, or the President of the Sanitary Board, to withhold from members of the Sanitary Board any C.S.O.'s dealing with matters which have been considered by the Board."

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I have great pleasure, in seconding Mr. Hooper's resolution.

The motion was carried *nem con*.

OVERCROWDING.

Inspector Coysh forwarded a report relative to overcrowding during the month of July, which showed that there had been 66 prosecutions as a result of which the magistrates had ordered 369 persons to vacate floors.

EXPERTS DIFFER

Samples of water taken from a well in the yard of No. 22, Stanley Street were forwarded to the Government analyst and the bacteriologist for examination.

Mr. Frank Brown, analyst, reported that he was of opinion, from the results of his examination, that the water was fit for potable purposes, while Dr. Hunter, bacteriologist, was of opinion that it was not.

Mr. HOOPER minuted—How can we reconcile the opinion of the Government analyst with that of the bacteriologist? Have samples of the town's water supply, which are always characterised as excellent, ever been submitted to the Government bacteriologist?

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Quite simple. Bacteriology is one thing; analysis is another. The addition of a few thousand cultivated cholera or typhoid bacilli to a tumblerfull of pure Tylam water could not be detected either by the appearance of the water or on analysis of it. The analyst declares a water potable that is virtually free from organic matter. The presence of organic matter is not always harmful, though it may easily become so and affords favourable environment for harmful bacilli.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Is this water used for drinking purposes by the people? If not, the well should not be closed as they are still suffering from want of water for cleansing purposes. Some of them do not get enough even for culinary purposes.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—What is the history of this well? Is it a new one or is it an old one?

The PRESIDENT—Both examinations are necessary to enable a medical officer to form a correct estimate of the value of the water for potable purposes.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—If an analysis of water does not discover poisonous germs, the Government analyst should not be asked to report when the result may be that he declares water as fit for potable purposes which a bacteriological test proves to be unfit for drinking. In future all such tests should be made by the bacteriologist.

The PRESIDENT—The M.O.H. reports that the water is used for potable purposes, and recommends that the well be closed.

Members agreed that the well be filled in.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended July 21st, the Colony's death roll, based on a rate of 1,000 per annum, was 21.0; and for the week ended 28th ultimo 22.9, as against 21.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

RIOTOUS INDIAN SOLDIERS.

An exciting scene was witnessed at South Yaumati on the 22nd August, when a number of men of the 129th Baluchis ran amok. It appears that the night before one of their comrades had been assaulted by the Chinese and this so influenced the men that arming themselves with sticks they proceeded to Yaumati, where they paraded the streets and maltreated all with whom they came in contact. They brought their sticks down on the heads of men and women, and naturally a great commotion was created. The police were powerless to cope with the rioters and a message was sent from the police station to the officer in charge of the Baluchis. In a short time a detachment was despatched to Yaumati and the riot quelled by the disorderly soldiers submitting to military authority.

A native woman had to be sent to hospital suffering from severe injuries to the head. A *likong* was also injured on the head and several others report wounds of a less serious nature.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, August 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

The Criminal Sessions were opened to-day there being only two cases for trial.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

His Lordship, on taking his seat, addressed the Attorney-General—Sir Henry Berkeley, as follows:—This is the first occasion on which the Court has met since the King has been pleased to confer on you the dignity of King's Council. I am perhaps painting the lily and gilding refined gold, but I wish to express my opinion that it is an honour which was well bestowed. It has been the custom here that Attorney-Generals should not hold the title of King's Council, and therefore I have to congratulate you that his Majesty has been pleased to confer this dignity on you.

The Attorney-General—I have to return many thanks for your kind words.

ROBBERY.

Pung Kang, an unemployed coolie, was charged with robbery on the road between Stanley and Shaukiwan. The Attorney-General prosecuted and prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The following jury were empanelled—Messrs. T. Skinner (foreman), E. Abraham, G. L. Duncan, T. C. Downing, T. C. Turnbull, S. A. Seth, and J. H. Seth.

It appeared that the prisoner, with two others, met the complainant and a friend on the highway on Sunday, 29th July. They rushed from behind some trees and sprang upon the two men. After going through the victims' pockets and finding only about \$3 in cash they stripped them. Complainant said they took off his trousers and girded his loins with a piece of old sacking. The robbers then disappeared and the unfortunate men reported the matter to the police at Shaukiwan. A few days later complainant was proceeding along the same road and met one of his assailants who was also carrying his umbrella.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Monday, August 20th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

TWO YEARS FOR BRIBERY.

Raheem Bux, Indian watchman in the employ of the Sanitary Board, surrendered to his bail on charges of accepting bribes to the amount of \$370.37 on divers dates since October, 1905.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitors' office), prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) represented the defendant.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were empanelled:—Messrs E. J. Ellis (foreman), A. E. Hollings, R. C. Hurley, A. Ohme, G. Newman, J. Lyssaught and J. A. T. Plummer.

The Attorney-General said the charge against the prisoner was that being an officer in the employment of the Sanitary Board engaged to oversee the sanitary work at the Peak, he with a view to improperly influence his conduct as a public officer did receive bribes amounting to \$40 a month from the conservancy sub-contractor for a period extending over a series of months. According to the charges this bribery went on from October, 1905, till July, 1906. Each month the prisoner, to use a local expression, received a "squeeze" of \$10 out of the sub-contractor until the month of June, when the Sanitary Commission inquiry started. The sub-contractor then attempted to get out of the toils and told the prisoner he was not going to pay him any more. The contract would relate the circumstances under which he agreed to give bribes when he succeeded to the contract. The

prisoner said for him and informed him that his predecessor had been in the habit of paying him \$40 a month, and the contractor was asked whether he was prepared to fall in with the old custom. He would tell them that when he demurred the prisoner said to him—"You pay or not, as you please." Under the circumstances the man paid between October and June. It might have been a coincidence, but it was a fact, that there were no prosecutions of the sanitary contractor's coolies during this period. They had apparently, as the prisoner alleged, committed no offence for which they could be prosecuted. It might have been a coincidence, but it was also a fact, that when the contractor expressed his intention in June of no longer paying the toll, there was a prosecution. On July 6th the prisoner charged two coolies with dumping in the drains of the Peak, and they were fined \$7 apiece. The contractor was afraid to pay the prisoner any more money because the Commission was sitting; also he was afraid not to pay the prisoner the money agreed upon because he feared prosecutions, so he went and made a statement of what had been going on for the last six months. It was then arranged that he should comply with the demand of the prisoner. He was given certain bank notes the numbers of which were taken, and evidence would be given that the contractor was seen to give the said notes to the prisoner. After receiving the money the prisoner was arrested, and he then pulled the notes out of his pocket and dropped them.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary to the Sanitary Board, was the first witness. He said the prisoner was appointed a servant of the Board on September 1st, 1903, and was so employed till the time of his arrest.

Cross-examined—The Sanitary Department recommended him for appointment to the Government, and the Government appointed him. His name was submitted to the Governor for approval of this appointment. Prisoner was a watchman at the Peak. Witness was not sure whether he had power to institute prosecutions, but was under the impression that he had. It was prisoner's duty to report to the senior inspector with regard to nuisances. Inspector Reidie was senior inspector of his district in October last and continued in that position until about four months ago, when Inspector McEwan took charge. The duties of inspectors were laid down in departmental regulations, but he was unable to say whether the duties of watchmen were also laid down. The reports made to senior inspectors went to the Medical Officer of Health, and he dealt with them.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, sworn, said the defendant was employed as sanitary watchman on the Peak district. He was under witness' orders, and was paid by the Sanitary Department.

Cross-examined—Defendant had not authority to prosecute under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, but he could prosecute under the Summary Offences Ordinance. Even inspectors could not prosecute unless they had authority in writing from him so to do. The ordinary prosecutions against conservancy and scavenging coolies would be for offences against the sanitary bye-laws; the prisoner could not proceed without witness' instructions. If a report were made on a trivial matter, that could be set right by the inspector seeing the contractor or foreman and telling him to have the matter attended to. If the complaint was a serious one the inspector would report it to witness. Since October last matters had been reported to him by the inspector with regard to the sanitary contract at the Peak. Without referring to the papers he could not say how it was done, but thought it would be through the prisoner. In the counterfoil of the book produced a complaint was made against the contractor's coolies and a prosecution instituted on July 8th, but witness knew nothing about it. It was for a public nuisance, and as a member of the public Raheem Bux was entitled to prosecute.

After further evidence for the Crown had concluded,

Mr. Slade said one question stood out for his Lordship to decide and that was, what, the definition of a public servant in the Ordinance covered. In Ordinance 1 of 1898, under which the prosecution was instituted, a public servant

as defined meant "any person holding or discharging the duties whether permanently or temporarily of any office or appointment in the Civil Service of the Colony, and includes any member of the Police force". If it had not been for those last words he should have thought there was no question that this man was a member of the Civil Service of the Colony.

His Lordship—There is no doubt this is a department and not a separate Board?

Mr. Slade—It is a department of the Government, and I asked the question in evidence which makes this quite clear, that the salary of this man is paid direct from the Government. The point is really quite clear. All the facts are proved and we know his exact position. He is appointed by the Government of Hongkong as a watchman. What the last words of the cited section mean "and includes any member of the police force" is that we must put a narrower construction on it. It means all officers who are covenanted servants.

His Lordship—The police are under a different organisation.

Mr. Slade—Under a slightly different organisation. They are appointed by the Government under the recommendation of the Captain Superintendent of Police, and paid by the Government.

His Lordship—The police are always called the "police force".

The Attorney-General—I suggest the reason why the words "police force" are used is because that body carries arms. The public service is defined to mean civil service. That is why a body partly armed cannot be included in the word civil, but they are all civil in one sense.

His Lordship—There are very often a number of officers in the Government service, such as artisans, who are not civil servants at all. They are engaged as artisans or workmen who have no right in the civil service. "Civil servants" as sometimes used is a highly technical phrase.

Mr. Slade—This man is engaged as a watchman, which is not a high position. If it is a pensionable office he is a civil servant, but I don't think anyone in less than a pensionable office is a civil servant. The decision must be based on the meaning of this definition in the Ordinance.

The Attorney-General—Everybody is in the civil service who is not in the military, naval or arms service. The man is in the service of the Colony; what is the nature of his service can be arrived at only by a process of elimination. He is not in the medical, military, naval or arms service, therefore he must be in the civil service.

His Lordship—I can conceive cases which would not fall under this Ordinance. For example, the clerks in the police force.

The Attorney-General—They come under the Police Ordinance.

His Lordship—But they would be people not in the police force.

The Attorney-General—The word "police" does not exclude. It includes police and otherwise. The police are armed, but they are still civil servants.

His Lordship—I unfortunately have known cases like that in other colonies where a point like this has got men off. I think I shall decide that he is a member of the civil service.

The Attorney-General—His salary is voted annually.

His Lordship—Is he liable to dismissal at three months' notice?

The Attorney-General—I don't think so.

His Lordship—I think I shall hold he is a civil servant, and the point can be taken afterwards.

Addressing the jury, Mr. Slade said the defence was that this was really an act of revenge. It was not upon the prisoner to prove that he was innocent, but for the Crown to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that he was guilty. The case for the Crown was based on the evidence of the sub-contractor who was alleged to have paid the prisoner \$40 a month, and on the evidence of the foreman who was still in his employment. The foreman, who was not in the contractor's employment now, and in no way under his influence, flatly denied that he had paid the prisoner any money. It was very rare for a

man charged with bribery to be able to prove anything whatsoever against the person charging him, because being an offence which was necessarily done in secret there was no suspicion raised if there were very few witnesses called to swear to the material points on which the charge was based. He would call for the defence.

Assez Deen, watchman at the Wingchai Wharf who said the defendant was his brother. The contractor did not at any time take him a gold coin as he stated in his evidence.

Cross-examined—He did not intend to, neither did he remit any money to India in June or July. He intended to go to India next year, but was not going to take his money in gold. He was quite sure the contractor did not offer him a sovereign. Prior to seeing the man at the Police Court he did not know him.

When counsel had addressed the Court, his Lordship gave the jury a summary of the facts, and that body retired. After an absence of thirty-five minutes they returned, and the foreman announced that the jury was unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A SOLICITOR'S COSTS.

Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor, sued Lo Yee-Wo, a trader, to recover the sum of \$548.25, being balance due for work done and money expended as defendant's solicitor.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for plaintiff, and the defendant, who is a prisoner, appeared in custody of a warder.

Defendant admitted the debt.

His Lordship—What's he in for now?

Mr. Gardiner—Another debt of \$2,000 due to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist in the same action.

His Lordship—Well, you don't want immediate execution.

Mr. Gardiner—No, my Lord.

His Lordship—All right. He can go back again.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

Wednesday, August 22nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

INDIANS AND INTEREST.

Prem Singh sued Lo Fuk-tsung to recover the sum of \$298, being as to \$250 due under a promissory note dated January 2nd, 1906, with interest thereon, and as to \$33 due under a promissory note dated June 13th, 1906.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented defendant.

Mr. Grist admitted the liability under the notes, but stated that they did not carry interest.

His Lordship—I have not seen them.

Mr. Gardiner—No interest is specified on the notes, but I maintain that it is due on both at current rates.

His Lordship—You can get 8 per cent. from date of judgment.

Mr. Gardiner—In England a promissory note carries interest.

His Lordship—You cannot get your interest on these. You have had it.

Mr. Gardiner—We have not had any interest, your Lordship.

His Lordship—Don't tell me that; I know too well. They arrange interest verbally, and as soon as it is not paid they sue.

Mr. Gardiner—In England promissory notes carry interest from four per cent.

His Lordship—That is not what they do here. Interest is charged at anything from 60 to 80 or 100 per cent., and as long as it is paid the money-lenders are happy. That is the way they work, and they make a good thing out of it. I won't allow interest. Now about installments.

Mr. Gardiner—The defendant has seen me and offered installments which I am not prepared to accept. He has offered to pay \$20 a month.

His Lordship—Well, if you refuse to take installments I cannot allow them. Judgment and costs for plaintiff, less amount of interest claimed.

NOT THE MAN.

Sndha Singh claimed from Ah Hau the sum of \$30, money lent the defendant on January 15th.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person.

The bailiff reported that the defendant was not Ah Hau, the man to whom the money was loaned.

Mr. Gardiner—I have a witness to prove that this man, although he disclaims the name of Ah Hau, is known by that name. I also have a letter from the China Sugar Co., stating that the defendant is engaged there as a boilermaker or fitter, and that he is known by the name of Ah Hau.

His Lordship—On the report of the bailiff I could not give you judgment.

Mr. Gardiner—The defendant has given a false name. I'd ask your Lordship to bear that in mind.

His Lordship—But no evidence has been called to prove it.

Mr. Gardiner—I have a witness here.

His Lordship—I don't want that man. I will adjourn the case and you can call the European from the sugar works.

Thursday, August 23rd.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

WHOSE WAS THE FENCE?

Lo Kwai sued Ko Ah-che and another to recover the sum of \$20, being for damage done by defendants to a fence at Pokfulam belonging to plaintiff.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for defendants.

His Lordship—I don't know anything about this case. I suppose it refers to a right-of-way?

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes, my Lord. We admit pulling down part of the fence, but it is as much ours as theirs.

His Lordship—Well, I will give judgment against the defendants, and the question of damages can be referred to the Registrar.

Mr. Kong Sing—I think your Lordship should try the question of damages.

His Lordship—This Court cannot go into the question as to whether the damage caused by the breaking of the fence is \$10 or \$15.

Mr. Kong Sing—The case was up at the Police Court on Friday, and a fine of \$2 was imposed.

Mr. Master—On the defendants, my Lord.

His Lordship—I will refer the case to the Registrar to assess damages, and grant a stay of execution.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

August 22nd.

SMART DETECTIVE WORK.

On Monday morning one of your plain-clothes police made an important capture. After a day of enquiries here, he went to Paksan and found a man trying to sell a girl of about fourteen years. By subterfuge he enticed the man to Macao, where four other men were betrayed by the first, and seized. All five are "wanted" in connection with the murder of the master and mistress of a coal-boat, in British waters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The old house in the Rua Central has now proved its uselessness as a jail. A criminal has escaped.—The lighting of the city is still bad.—The Bishop Bay reclamation ought to be extended.—The Protestant Cemetery is being neglected since the British Vice-Consulate was closed, and is now very untidy.—It is 57 years to-day since the murder of Ferreira d Amaral by Chinese.

FRUITS OF THE COMMISSION.

ANOTHER INSPECTOR ARRESTED.

The charges of corruption being investigated by the Government Commission have led to another arrest. Hubert J. W. Gidley, sanitary inspector, was brought before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Magistracy on August 22nd charged with accepting a bribe of \$250 from one Chak Hok-king with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant in relation to the inspection of ground surfaces at certain properties in Queen's Road West and Bonham Strand West on 6th November, 1905, and with accepting a bribe of \$50 from the same person on 29th December, 1905.

Inspector Hanson asked for bail of \$500, which was forthcoming.

The case was remanded till next Wednesday.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SANITARY

INSPECTOR WARD.

The hearing of the charges of bribery and intimidation preferred against Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, was commenced before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. He was charged with accepting bribes in the following sums:—On August 5th, 1903, \$15; December 7th, 1904, \$30; and April 19th, 1905, \$10, with a view to influence his conduct as a public servant and contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity. He was further charged with unlawfully, and in order to obstruct the due course of justice, endeavouring to dissuade one, Chan Pui, from giving evidence before the Royal Commission.

Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant, while the Hon. Dr. Clark and Dr. Pearse were in attendance.

Mr. Bowley, at the outset, asked leave to substitute two charges for the first, adding that he would not proceed with the others.

His Worship assented.

The charges were: (1) accepting a bribe of \$30; (2) \$10; (3) \$10; (4) \$15; (5) \$20, and (6) obstructing the course of justice.

Mr. Grist tendered a plea of not guilty on all charges.

Mr. Bowley, in opening, said—Defendant is a sanitary inspector appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Sanitary Board on 1st March, 1904. He was then attached to No. 5 Health District as district inspector, and continued in that office till the end of June last year, when he was transferred for one month to No. 4 Health District. At the beginning of August last year he was transferred to No. 9 Health District and continued to be district inspector there till May of this year, when he was again transferred to No. 10. As district inspector defendant was charged with the duty of inspecting all the public latrines within his district and of seeing that the byelaws relating thereto were strictly complied with. It was part of his duty to visit each latrine every morning and to see that each was properly cleansed. Defendant was charged with receiving various sums of money from one Chan Pui and, on the sixth charge, with endeavouring to dissuade Chan Pui from giving evidence before the Sanitary Commission. Chan Pui is the owner and lessee of a number of latrines in the Colony, and his eldest son, Chan Tsun, managed the business for him. In the course of that occupation he frequently came in contact with sanitary inspectors. Your Worship will see that Chan Tsun going to these latrines to collect the money and the sanitary inspectors going there to see that they were clean would frequently meet, and any orders given by the inspector would have to be carried out by Chan Tsun. Amongst the latrines which he manages is that at No. 2, Gough Street, in No. 5 Health District. This is the one referred to in the first and second charges. Chan Tsun will tell you that he became acquainted with Inspector Ward owing to their having met in connection with this latrine, and that on 7th December, 1904, he made a payment of \$30 to defendant in his house. Complainant will tell you why he gave that present and what he intended to get for it. The second charge relates to 19th April, 1905, on which date complainant will tell you that in consequence of a message he had received and in

consequence of a conversation he had with defendant the previous day he gave the inspector \$10. As I told your Worship, on 1st August last year the defendant was transferred to No. 9 District, where there were several latrines managed by the same man. The witness will tell you that on 10th August he gave the inspector \$10. A few days later he received a message, in consequence of which he went to see the inspector. He was told the inspector wanted \$15. He went back to his house and got the money and gave it to the inspector. That is the subject of the fourth charge. About Christmas last year witness will tell you that he asked the inspector what he would like for a Christmas present. The inspector said—"Don't give me wine: give me money." So on the 24th December witness took \$20 to the inspector's house. Witness will tell your Worship that during this period he had hardly any trouble with regard to the latrines. Witness keeps rough cash books in which he enters all payments that he makes. On 22nd June last year the Sanitary Commission issued a subpoena directing Chan Pui to attend before the Commission and bring all his books with him. When the subpoena was served by P. S. Watt he took possession of the books. The books were submitted to the Commission and examined. Five days after his appearance before the Commission, Chan Tsun will tell your Worship that he received a message and in consequence went to the branch office of the Sanitary Board in Pokfulam Road and there he saw defendant, who requested him to go away to the country until all this trouble had blown over. The defendant used threats towards him of what he would do if he did not leave the Colony, and the father will tell you that defendant came to his house on two or three occasions after the seizure of the books and requested him to send his son away to the country that he might not give evidence before the Commission. That is the outline of the evidence I propose to call in this case.

Evidence was then taken.

Hon. Dr. Clark, Principal Civil Medical Officer, said—Defendant is a sanitary inspector. He was appointed on the 1st March 1904, by the Governor as a district inspector. I am acquainted with the byelaws under the Ordinance of 1903. His duty is primarily to see that these latrine byelaws are observed. Standing orders are issued for the guidance of sanitary inspectors. This (produced) is a copy of the orders.

Mr. Bowley—I would refer your Worship to the extract that each inspector is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the detailed duties. (Reads).

Witness—The immediate superior of the district inspector is the senior inspector, who is in charge of two health districts. The latrine, No. 2, Gough Street, is in No. 5 district. Latrine, No. 29, First Street, is in No. 9 district. No. 3, Sam Po Lane is in No. 10 district.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grist—These standing orders don't seem to specify that a senior inspector is in charge of two districts?—I state it as a fact. The orders may not specify it.

Then senior inspectors are in charge of such districts as may be allotted to them?—Yes.

Are they as a matter of fact all in charge of two districts?—Do you mean generally?

Mr. Grist—Yes.

Witness—Oh, yes.

Do district inspectors report direct to you or to the senior inspectors?—To the senior sanitary inspectors.

Nobody is prosecuted except with the consent of the senior?—That is so.

Would it be the duty of the senior or the junior to communicate in respect of any nuisance at a latrine? Should he report to the senior or call upon the man?—That is provided for in the orders.

If the notice were not complied with he would report to the senior?—Yes.

His Worship—What is done?

Mr. Grist—His duty is provided for.

Witness—As a matter of fact nobody would be prosecuted without the knowledge of the senior inspector. I would prefer the word "knowledge" to "consent".

J. P. Conolly, senior sanitary inspector, said—I have been in charge of health districts 9 and 10 since 21st January, 1902. I know the

defendant, who was district inspector under me at the time of his arrest. He joined No. 9 district on 1st August, 1905, and was transferred on 2nd May, 1906, to No. 10 district. He continued to be district inspector of No. 10 up to the time of his arrest.

Sergeant Detective Watt said—I served the subpoena issued by the Sanitary Commission and directed to Chan Pui at 11.30 a.m. on 22nd June at No. 2, Water Street. I accompanied Chan Pui and his Chinese servant to the detective office. The subpoena directed that Chan Pui was to take all his business books with him. This he did.

Cross-examined—when was this subpoena returnable?—He was to appear at 2.15 before the Commission.

Why was he taken to the detective office? Were you ordered to arrest him?—No.

Why did you take him there?—In order to find out where the Commission was sitting.

From whom did you get your instructions?—From Inspector Hanson.

Re-examined—I have served the other subpoenas issued by the Commission.

Mr. Bowley—I would ask your Worship to adjourn till to-morrow.

His Worship—I don't suppose we can finish to-morrow?

Mr. Bowley—No.

His Worship—I propose to go on on Friday. Remanded.

INSPECTOR WARD'S CASE.

The hearing of the charges of bribery and intimidation preferred against Inspector Francis Ward, of the Sanitary Department, was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (Second Police Magistrate) at the Police Court on August 23rd.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

The next witness called was

Chan Chik, P. S. 290. He said—I went with Sergeant Watt to serve a subpoena on Chan Pui on June 22nd. I accompanied Chan Pui to the Detective Office. He took some books with him. I then accompanied him to the Government Office, where Chan Pui handed his books to the Chief Clerk. I cannot identify the books.

Cross-examined—Chan Pui carried his books to the Detective Office with the assistance of P. C. 331. When we went to Chan Pui's house I remained down below. Chan Pui told me he did not know the way to the Sanitary Board Office.

Chan Tsun, called and sworn—I reside at No. 2, Water Street, where my father, Chan Pui, also lives. My father manages several latrines; one at No. 2, Gough Street, one at 29, First Street and one at No. 3, Sam Po Lane. He has other latrines in other parts of the town. I look after them. Each visitor pays a small sum of money, which the foks take care of, and hand over to me. I pay the wages and other expenses connected with these latrines. My father has no partners in the business. I visit these latrines once a day or once in two days, generally every day. I know the rules about cleansing, disinfecting, lime-washing and tarring of latrines. Sanitary Board inspectors see that this work is done. The latrine in No. 2, Gough Street is in No. 5 health district. I know the defendant, and first made his acquaintance in 1904, when I met him in the Gough Street latrine. He was then in charge of No. 5 health district. I have paid the defendant money, and keep account books of my payments. When I paid money to the defendant, I made an entry in my books. On December 13th, 1904, I paid him \$30 at No. 27, Pohingfong, third floor. This was about 11 a.m. I paid him three ten dollar notes, which were enclosed in a Chinese envelope not sealed. When I entered his house defendant was sitting at a desk, on which I placed the notes. He took the envelope and put it in a drawer. No other person was then in the room, but defendant's "boy" was in the kitchen. He was in the kitchen when I first went upstairs. When I handed defendant the money I said in Chinese—"I give you a present for Christmas day." Defendant said "Thank you", and something more in English which I did not understand. He then spoke in Chinese, asking me if I wished to drink wine. I said—"No, I don't

want it," and after sitting down for a moment I left.

Mr. Bowley—Why did you give money to the defendant?

Mr. Grist—I must object. His reasons for anything can be only a matter of deduction by a jury. Because he likes to give money away or throw it in the gutter it is not evidence against the defendant.

His Worship—I think any fact explaining a motive is evidence.

Mr. Grist—Any fact explaining a motive for receiving, but not any fact explaining a motive for offering.

His Worship—I don't know that there is any difference between offering and receiving. In this case I must either commit the defendant for trial or discharge him, and I am of opinion that the evidence is admissible.

Continuing, witness said—It has been the custom for me to give the inspectors presents every year. I was afraid they would give us trouble if I did not. The defendant could give me trouble by saying I did not do my work properly in connection with No. 2, Gough Street latrine. I paid defendant money and made an entry in my book.

Mr. Grist—I don't know whether the witness himself kept the books.

Witness—The books are kept by me, and are in my own handwriting.

Witness continued—On April 19th, 1905, I made another payment of \$10 to defendant at his house, Pohingfong. On the previous day my foki, who is in charge of No. 2, Gough Street, spoke to me, and I went to defendant's house, where I saw defendant. His interpreter was present. I asked defendant why he sent for me. He said to me through the interpreter—"Lend me \$10 to buy wine to drink." Next day I went to defendant's house with a ten dollar note, which I placed in his hand. When I first went into the house the boy was there, but defendant told him to go into the kitchen. No one was present when I gave him the note. At that time defendant was in charge of No. 5 district. Afterwards he changed districts. He went on No. 9 district some time in July, 1905. After he went on that district I paid him money, and made an entry in my book.

Mr. Grist—I think the entries should be marked. They are being put in.

Mr. Bowley—Not unless my friend wants them.

His Worship—They are not to be put in. They are simply produced for the purpose of refreshing witness' memory.

Mr. Bowley—I have no objection to the entries being marked.

Mr. Grist—I think they should be marked and put in. We don't know what is in these books, and we don't know whether defendant's name is used.

Mr. Bowley agreed that the entries should be marked, and that Mr. Grist should be supplied with translations of them.

Witness continued—This (produced) is the entry. It reads—"Present to No. 9 district inspector, \$10." I paid him the money at house No. 54, Elgin Street. A Chinese friend was present with him. About 8 a.m. on August 10 defendant told my Gough Street foki he wanted to see me, and when I went there about 10 a.m. his Chinese friend told me the inspector wanted to borrow \$10. At that time defendant was in charge of No. 9 district. I have a latrine at No. 29, First Street, which is in the same district. On August 25th, 1905, I again paid defendant \$15 at his house at the corner of Third Street and Pokfulam Road. Defendant's cook came to see me, and in consequence I went to the inspector's house about noon. When I arrived at the house I found defendant had a Chinese friend present who could speak English. He asked the Chinese friend to interpret, and through him asked me for the loan of \$15. At first I did not agree to lend him the money, but defendant said he would return it to me when he got his pay. Then I went to my house, got \$15 and returned to defendant's house. When I entered defendant asked me to go out on the verandah, where I paid him one ten dollar and one five dollar note. Neither the sum of ten nor that of fifteen dollars was paid back to me by defendant. About Christmas last year I made another payment to defendant. On December 24th I paid him \$20. I saw him before the 24th, but nothing was said about

money. I did not give defendant wine and cigars because on the previous year he said to me—I am living in a mess. If you wish to make me a present give me money. This \$20 was paid to him on the first floor of No. 2, Chater Street, about 11 a.m. When I entered saw defendant lying on his bed and handed him the money, which he took. [Witness read the entry in his book for this amount. It ran—Pay to different inspectors \$80.] At the time of this last payment I was still managing the latrine at No. 9, First Street, and the defendant was still on that district. Defendant gave me trouble about the latrine at 29, First Street last year. He made me limewash it twice over. The latrines have to be limewashed every month. That was the only trouble he gave me. I was not at home when my father was served with a subpoena on June 22nd to attend the Sanitary Commission. When I returned to the house I did not see my account books. They had been taken away while I was out, from house No. 2, Water Street. I was served with a subpoena to attend the Commission on July 1st or 2nd. I attended and gave evidence. Between the date when my books were taken away and the date when I was served with a subpoena I saw the defendant. I saw him at the branch office of the Sanitary Department at Pokfulam on June 28th. There were also present two Chinese clerks or interpreters. Defendant spoke to me through an interpreter, one of the two who were present. He said "Your books have been seized by the Government; the money paid to me must have been written in those books. This matter has passed through your hands only. If you go back to your country there will be no trouble. Now, do you promise to do what you are asked? If you promise I will look after your latrines." I then said to defendant—I don't know whether these entries are in the book or not. There will be plenty of time for me to go away when the Government question me."

The further hearing was remanded until next day.

"BRIBERY CASE" AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The hearing of the charges of bribery and an attempt to obstruct the course of justice, preferred against Francis Ward, sanitary inspector, was continued yesterday before Mr. F. A. H. Zealand at the Magistracy. Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defence.

Chan Tsun, cross-examined by Mr. Grist—You told us you paid to defendant \$20 the day before Christmas 1905, where did you pay it?—In the second house in Chater Street.

Was anybody present when you paid the money?—He was lying on his bed and the cook was in the kitchen.

There was nobody in the room?—No.

Did you see the cook?—I saw the cook as I was leaving.

Did you see him as you passed through the kitchen?—No; after I paid the money, defendant called the cook and he came into the room before I left.

Did you have any conversation with the cook?—He asked the cook to interpret and the cook said—"The inspector stay here temporarily two days. After two days remove to house No 1, Chater Street, second floor."

Did you know the name of this cook?—No.

Would you know him if you saw him again?—I think I could identify him.

You have told us you went to the branch office of No. 9 district on 28th June, 1906, I think it was?—At the branch office at Pokfulam?

Yes?—I went there.

At what time was that?—At nine a.m.

Whom did you see there?—I saw two Chinese interpreters there.

Anyone else?—I saw nobody else there.

How long did you stay there?—Ten minutes.

Re-examined—You say when you went to the branch office there was nobody but the interpreters there?—No.

Did anybody come before you left?—Yes, when I got to the door I saw a senior inspector enter. Can you tell his name?—Yes, Conolly.

Did he speak to you?—Yes.

Mr. Bowen Rowlands, secretary to the Commission appointed by the Governor to inquire into the working of the Public Health and

Building Ordinance, 1903, said—That (produced) is a subpoena issued by me under the order of the Commission. This is another. It is directed to Chan Pui and dated 30th June.

Mr. Bowley put in the translations of the entries in Chan Tsun's books.

Mr. Bowley asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Grist said it was usual to know the reason of the adjournment. An adjournment was not to give the prosecution an opportunity of casting about for further witnesses. They should specify what witnesses they proposed to call and what evidence they proposed to give.

Mr. Bowley said he had expected his friend to cross-examine and that was why he was not ready. His other witness was Chan Pui who was in the country.

Adjourned till Monday.

POLICE COURT

Friday, August 24th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

"UNCERTAIN, COY. AND HARD TO PLEASE."

A coolie named Lam Chik-chun was charged with harbouring a Chinese married woman into the Colony from the interior of China on the 23rd August. The husband said he married the woman according to the laws of China. There was a "go-between," the usual wedding chair and the customary firing of crackers. He declared he was an honest trader and that his wife had plenty to eat. Moreover, he never assaulted her, he was no gambler, robber or murderer, but yet she ran away from him. Defendant was a clansman of his, and was a frequent visitor at his house. Witness left his home one day to buy some things for his shop, and on his return he found his wife had gone. The neighbours said the defendant had taken her away. Witness traced her to Hongkong and reported the matter to the police.

His Worship said he was of the opinion that defendant lived on the woman. While she went out to work he remained at home to mind the baby. He would be fined \$100 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

WITHOUT A LIGHT.

The master of the steam launch *Gretchen* was fined \$7 for not exhibiting a light on board his launch at 2.20 a.m. on 14th inst. when plying in the harbour.

MORE PIRACY.

That Viceroy Shum has not succeeded in intimidating the pirates who infest South China waters is quite evident. The probability is that if the pirates had shown more discrimination, and avoided troubling craft in which foreigners are interested, they might have continued for many years (as they undoubtedly have done) to exercise their lucrative but illegal trade without attracting much attention from the outside world. Now that they have alarmed the white man, not only for his goods, but for his prestige, every one of their exploits is being advertised and annunciated.

The latest, of which, as usual, the news comes via Canton, is an affray on the launch *Kai-ping*, which left Canton last Wednesday, on its usual river trip. In this case, as in the majority of recent cases, the rascals had marked their own countrymen for prey; and got away, it is said, with some prisoners as well as considerable booty. It appears that the Chinese crew made some show of resistance, with the result that two of them are now in hospital at Canton. No very definite or trustworthy account could be gleaned; and our Canton contemporary complains that Messrs. Patell and Co., the Canton agents, refused information. The pirates had joined the launch as peaceful passengers. There is really nothing very daring about their methods, as they wait for the most favourable time and conditions, and run practically no risk.

COMPANIES.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, on the 20th August. Sir Paul Chater presided, and there were also present—Messrs. W. S. Wilson (manager), T. I. Rose (secretary), N. A. Siebs, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, E. Goetz, A. Haupt, G. H. Medhurst, and S. Silvers'one (directors), A. V. Apear, E. G. Barrett, J. P. Braga, Chau Sui-ki, Choa Leep-chee, E. Georg, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Ho Kom-tong, H. Humphreys, W. C. Jack, J. W. Jamieson, J. J. Leiria, Lo Cheung-shui, C. W. May, M. H. Michael, S. H. Michael, R. Mitchell, E. J. Moses, W. Parlance, I. S. Perry, T. Skinner, H. Percy Smith, M. Stewart, and A. G. Wood.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The net profits for the half year ending 30th June, 1906, amount to \$413,564.44 as compared with \$171,649.83 for the previous six months, and \$328,005.51 for the corresponding period in 1905, an improvement which I am sure must be very gratifying to you all and which tends to show that the hopes I expressed at our last meeting of an improvement in our business consequent upon the cessation of hostilities in the North have been to some extent realized, the result of the past half year's working being the best since the corresponding period two years ago. To this amount must be added the sum of \$362,232.10, the balance brought forward from last account, and after deducting directors' and auditors' fees we have available for appropriation the sum of \$754,738.54, which sum your directors propose, subject to your concurrence, to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend of 12 per cent. or \$6 per share for the half year, absorbing \$300,000.00, to write off from the value of Kowloon Docks \$36,578.71, to write off from the Cosmopolitan Dock \$1,712.45, to write off from the value of floating plant \$24,360.00, and to carry forward the balance, \$392,087.38, to a new account. It may be of interest to mention here that during the past five years we have written off our various properties sums to the amount of \$846,000, making a grand total for the past twenty years of no less than \$2,998,000 so dealt with, exclusive of the \$62,651.16 now proposed to be written off. The tonnage of ships docked during the past six months shows an increase of some 77,900 tons in British and foreign men-of-war, while the tonnage of merchant ships has slightly declined. Since last addressing you we have completed and delivered the large steamer for the Yangtze trade. This vessel was built in eight months from the date of arrival in the yard of the material from home, a fact which I think compares favourably with anything done in Europe. There is indeed no reason why a large amount of this class of work which now goes to Europe or Japan should not come to us. With our present facilities and up to date equipment we are well able and quite ready to undertake any contract in the shipbuilding line. Besides this steamer we have delivered nine wooden lighters and three launches and have now under construction four steel stern wheel steamers, six lighters, a steam launch and steam water boat. You will remember at our last meeting some remark was made with reference to the apparently unnecessarily large stock of materials carried, which then stood in the accounts at \$1,950,411.52 and you will notice that in the accounts now before you we have adopted a slightly different method in dealing with this item, showing the amount of work in progress separately from amount of materials on hand, the two together totalling \$1,644,043.88 as against \$1,950,411.52 in the last account, a decrease of \$306,367.64, due to the completion of the Yangtze steamer and other works. The dredger *Canton River* has, I regret to say, been unemployed for practically the whole of the past six months,

which explains the item in the profit and loss account under this head. The accounts do not seem to call for any special comment; but before moving their adoption I shall be pleased to answer any questions any shareholder may wish to put.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said in doing so he proposed to follow the example of the Chairman and be as brief as possible. They had had a fairly good half-year, which although it could not be compared with some of those they had enjoyed in the flood tide of their prosperity, yet was a distinct improvement on the last two years. That in itself was satisfactory, especially when it was borne in mind that this result had been brought about in face of increased competition. But they should remember that competition would tend rather to increase than diminish, and that amongst other things they must not employ more cats than catch mice. In every firm there were always a certain number of men, who although they did not do anything which rendered them liable to dismissal, yet did not pull their weight in the boat. It seemed to him that the expenses at the Kowloon Docks and the Head Office for supervision were somewhat large. It might be that his lack of technical knowledge led him to wrong conclusions, but, speaking for outside shareholders, he would like the directors to give this matter their attention and see if any economy could be brought about in that respect. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning on application. I shall now thank all of you present to remain a little while.

[This apparently was for an informal discussion in private.]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the hotel, at 12.15 p.m., on Saturday, 1st September, reads:—to the shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited. Gentlemen,—In accordance with Section 56 of the Articles of Association, the Directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on Working Account amounted to \$76,552.56 as compared with \$114,540.90 for the corresponding period of 1905, being a decrease of \$37,988.34.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$619.89 brought forward from 31st December, 1905, shows a credit balance of \$80,212.04, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year	\$60,000.00
To write off Furniture and Fixtures	8,154.05
To write off Electric Plant	2,000.00
To carry forward to new Account	10,057.99
Total	\$80,212.04

BUSINESS.

The Bar receipts again show a heavy falling off.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. Parfitt has been granted six months' leave of absence, and Dr. J. W. Noble joined the Board at the invitation of the Directors. The Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS,

CHAIRMAN.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—	
12,000 shares at \$50 each (fully paid up)	600,000.00
1,000 mortgage debentures (\$50 each)	50,000.00
Less 184 ditto held by the Company	93,000.00
	408,000.00
Reserve fund	648,975.73

Sundry creditors	32,644.74
Unclaimed dividends	2,110.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account)	184,337.05
Repairs and renewals, balance as per statement	19,075.12
Profit and loss account, balance as per Statement	80,212.04
	\$1,975,354.73

ASSETS.

Value of Marine Lot No. 5 and remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 3 and remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 7	1,065,380.00
Praya reclamation (Marine Lot No. 288)	246,140.00
Building thereon, "Hotel Mansions"	
payments on account to date	358,441.46
Cost of three Chinese houses on sections B, C and D of Inland Lot No. 80	33,000.00
Cost of Kowloon farm, Lot No. 3 section A	30,926.90
Furniture and fixtures, as per last account	88,007.85
Since added	146.20
	88,154.05
Installation of electric light, as per last account	\$26,629.51
Less written off, as per last report	629.51
	26,000.00
Stock of linen, crockery and glassware, &c.	4,102.63
Stock of wine, provisions, household sundries and stationery as per inventories	36,441.23
Shares in public companies	5,796.31
Licenses attaching to half year to 31st December, 1906	1,266.63
Fire insurance, unexpired premia	2,681.31
Value of steam launch	5,000.00
Sundry debtors	29,622.23
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (unclaimed dividends account)	2,110.00
Cash in hand	289.90
	\$1,975,354.73

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the six months ending 30th June, 1906.

Dr.	\$	c.
To refunds and bad debts	1,052.29	
To crown rent	57.88	
To rates	3,123.90	
To Fire Insurance	3,230.76	
To debenture Int. on \$500,000 at 3 per cent.	\$15,000.00	
To loss returned on debentures held by the company	3,065.49	
	\$11,934.51	
To interest account	6,199.47	
To directors' and auditors' fees	3,200.00	
To balance, to be appropriated as follows:—		
To pay a dividend of 10 per cent.	60,000.00	
To write off furniture and fixtures account	8,154.05	
To write off electric plant account	2,000.00	
To carry forward to new account	10,057.99	
	80,212.04	
	\$109,460.85	

By balance from 31st December, 1905	\$	c.
Less dividend at 10 per cent.	60,000.00	
Less transfer to repairs and renewals account	4,000.00	
Less written off from value of electric installation	629.51	
	64,629.51	
	619.89	

By rents of shops and offices, old building	\$	c.
	7,875.00	
By rents of shops and offices, new building	2,669.50	
By rents of Hotel Mansions	21,000.00	
	31,544.50	
By dividends on shares in public companies	694.00	
By scrip and transfer fees	49.00	
By bad debts recovered	90	
By profit on hotel working account for the six months ending 30th June, 1906	76,552.56	
	\$109,460.85	

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

Dr. For the six months ending 30th June, 1906.		
To payment on account of repairs and renewals during the half-year ending 30th June, 1906	\$	c.
	4,996	07
To balance.....	19,074	12
	\$24,71	19
Cr.	\$	c.
By balance from last account	30,071	19
By amount transferred from Profit and loss account, as recommended in last report..	4,000	00
	\$24,071	19

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

ACTIVE CHINESE INTERFERENCE.

The N.-C. Daily News of August 15th notes:—

A native contemporary is responsible for the statement that H. E. Tang Shao-yi, one of the new "Comptrollers-General" of the Chinese Customs will shortly visit the various Treaty Ports for the purpose of inspecting the foreign and native custom-houses. If this information be correct, the proposed visit may be taken as an indication of the fact that the new Customs Board does not represent, as the Chinese authorities would like the British Government to understand, merely a shuffling of departmental functions, but is to be an active factor in the administration of the Maritime Customs. Unfortunately this view of the case receives confirmation in many other ways. Apart from the appointment of a large staff, with inflated emoluments attaching to many of the posts, the new Comptrollers are making their presence felt by introducing, practically without reference to the Inspector-General, considerable changes in the administration and in the constitution of the Service. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the significance of such measures. On the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs are secured all the loans of China, with the exception of the railway loan of 1899, while the foreign control of this branch of the Public Service may be said to constitute the chief guarantee for China's commercial future. Any step which is calculated to lead to the absorption and disappearance of the Inspectorate must be viewed with considerable alarm by all bondholders, and it is high time that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking should arrive at a clear understanding with the Chinese Government regarding the scope and functions of the new Customs Board.

According to a native contemporary the Shiuwachu or new Customs Board under H. E. Tieh Liang and H. E. Tang Shao-yi comprises four separate departments dealing respectively with (1) Foreign duties and taxes, (2) Native duties and taxes (3) Opium duties and taxes, and (4) Miscellaneous duties and taxes. Each of these departments is administered by a Director with one secretary and two clerks, while Taotai Cheng Chu-sen has been made "Superintendent-in-charge" over all four departments directly under Their Excellencies Tieh and Tang.

In the face of these appointments it would seem impossible to maintain seriously the contention that no encroachment is contemplated upon the Inspectorate-General. It would be interesting to learn the place ascribed by the Chinese authorities to Sir Robert Hart in the New Customs hierarchy. If report be true, it is between the "Superintendent-in-charge" and the four Directors.

RECEPTIONS AT THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY AND PRINCELY GUEST.

On Aug. 18th being the anniversary of the birthday of H.I.M. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Mr. de Szentirmay de Darvas, Consul for Austria-Hungary, (and acting for Italy) held a reception at the Consulate in honour of the occasion. Members of the Austro-Hungarian community were welcomed between 10 and 11.30 a.m., and afterwards Foreign Consuls, British officials and civilians. A large number called to offer congratulations, H.E. the Governor, Commodore Williams and other high officials being represented, as well as the Italian Prince d'Udine and Captain M. de Moriondo of the Italian cruiser *Calabria*.

Last (Sunday) night there was a dinner and reception afterwards, at their Peak residence, in honour of the Prince. The reception was thronged by a very representative company. The lawn in front of the house was lighted with Chinese lamps, and looked very pretty. There was an excellent band, and His Royal Highness set a good example by starting the waltz, with Madame Szentirmay.

THE LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN. HONGKONG, THE BIGGEST PORT.

THE CHINA COMMAND.

A meeting of British interested in the Legion of Frontiersmen was held at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on August 17th. It had been announced that Sir Pelham Warren, British Consul-General, would preside, but unfortunately, owing to an attack of fever, he was unable to do so. Captain Walter Kirton, with authority from the central organization to form a branch for China, took the chair, and explained the objects and ideas of the Legion. He did not think that in China it would be very much use joining class "A" (those pledged to military service in time of war); men in China would be better as guides, local assistants, and advisers.

The advantages to be derived from membership were: The establishment throughout the Empire of a friendly organization, whose members were united for a common Imperial purpose, who could be known to one another by a distinctive badge and who would be ready to act in unison when required; the establishment of headquarters and of a Club, as funds permitted, where members could enjoy the advantages of a central rallying place; a system of organized sports, and of exhibitions of frontier skill in riding, shooting, packing and other warlike exercise; the grant to efficient Frontiersmen who might be selected for service in time of war of the same military status, pay, rations and allowances as obtained in the regular army, with such additional bonuses for any particular or daring work as might be specially allotted; the gradual development of a Mutual Benefit Association for members of the Legion. This was a mere outline of the whole scheme, but he thought it conveyed an idea of what was proposed to be done. With regard to military service it was anticipated that in time of war the Legion of Frontiersmen, when fully organized, would at once be able to provide for the purposes of Imperial defence in any part of the Empire the following service:—(A) Pioneers—craftsmen in all trades of military value. (B) Guides—men familiar with the seat of war, and the language spoken therein. (C) Scouts (D) Bodies of irregular horsemen or mounted rifles. (E) An intelligence department. With reference to service "B" that applied specially to countries like China, where men who resided in the various ports throughout the country were familiar to a certain extent with the country about them. As regarded service "E" that would be another function of permanent usefulness to the Legion in China. Men on the spot were able to pick up information which was invaluable in time of war. Capt Kirton proceeded to illustrate this by recounting his own experience in the South African War and concluded by asking someone to make a proposition relative to the formation of a branch of the Legion in China.

In reply to a query Captain Kirton said he contemplated making Shanghai the central Command of China as he thought it could be worked better from Shanghai than any other place.

Mr. T. Mellows proposed that a branch be started in Shanghai, Mr. J. D. de G. Martyr seconded; and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. H. Brooks suggested that a list be available at the British Consulate-General so that anyone wishing to join might sign it and name which class they intended to belong to.

A general discussion then took place as to whether members of the local volunteers could join the Legion.

Captain Kirton said he had written home for information on this point and he would also consult Col. Watson.

About twenty names of applicants for membership were put down and it was understood that the list would, with the consent of Sir Pelham Warren, be placed at the British Consulate for signature.

Hsu Liu-liang, a brevet Taotai, has just left Peking with the Imperial sanction to visit all European countries and Japan to study railway matters, and when he returns he expects to be fully qualified to build all the railways in China.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONFIDENCE.

The World's Commissioner travelling round the Empire has seen and done Hongkong. Here are a few extracts:—

Although Great Britain has at present no battleships in the Eastern Fleet, the numerical preponderance of naval strength remains in her hands. The China Squadron with headquarters at Hongkong, has seven cruisers and thirteen destroyers, besides thirteen smaller vessels. This squadron could be reinforced in ten to twelve days by the East Indian and Australian squadrons, which have twelve cruisers between them, giving a combined force of nineteen cruisers on an emergency. The strength of the American fleet is three battleships, three cruisers, and five destroyers; of the French fleet, one battleship and six cruisers; and of the German fleet, one battleship and one cruiser; so that with or without the help of the Japanese Navy, the combined English fleet could bring into line a sufficient force of fairly powerful cruisers to contend on terms of superiority with any possible combination of naval force which could be immediately brought into China Waters. It is, however, to be hoped that the China station will not be left for long without one or more battleships. This matter has, of course, been fully considered by the Board of Admiralty; but it is right to report that the sudden withdrawal of all the battleships from the China Squadron at the end of last year is the subject of general criticism along the whole line of communication with the Far East. Hongkong harbour, which is one of the largest, and perhaps the most beautiful, harbours of the world, is safe from any attack coming by sea. It is not desirable to refer to local fortifications except in general terms, but it may be stated that there are two entrances into the harbour, by a western and an eastern channel. The western entrance is protected by the cross fire of batteries placed on the north-western shore of Hongkong island and on Stonecutter's Island, which faces Hongkong about one mile off, and is most powerfully fortified. The eastern entrance, about four hundred yards wide, is defended by batteries on both Hongkong island and the mainland. It is satisfactory to know that the forts are armed with the best guns obtainable, and are manned by a superb force of British artillerymen. The land defence is another matter. The new British frontier, extending from Mirs Bay on the east to Deep Bay on the west, measures seven miles—a considerable front to hold with the limited force available at Hongkong. No useful purpose, however, will be gained by discussing a question which is being thoroughly considered by the local military authorities. The present Governor is a Royal Engineer officer, who as former secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee acquired a wide expert knowledge of the defensive requirements of our coaling stations abroad. He combines with a varied experience of administrative work that of active military service acquired both in Egypt and India. *Uterque bonus pacis bellicque minister.* An eminent but somewhat officious globetrotter who was recently on a visit to Hongkong is reported to have attempted to force a declaration of opinion from Sir Mathew Nathan by suggesting the capabilities for attack which the new frontier afforded to an enterprising enemy. "A frontier which is capable of attack is equally capable of defence," was his Excellency's quiet but confident rejoinder.

There are upwards of ten thousand European civilians living at Hongkong and Kowloon among a Chinese population of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand, over two hundred thousand of whom are crowded into the town of Victoria. The strength of the military garrison is four thousand three hundred and fifty, and the average number of naval officers and men stationed at Hongkong is about the same. According to the census of 1901 the New Territory, which was acquired in 1898, contained a Chinese population of eighty-five thousand, giving a grand total of four hundred and fifty thousand as the estimated white and yellow population of the whole dependency.

Nothing more impresses the visitor to Hongkong than the manner in which this enormous Chinese population is living on terms of political equality with the European colonial community. There is only one law for both white and yellow men. Whether trader or labourer, the Hongkong Chinaman is an industrious, thrifty, law-abiding citizen. As a shopkeeper he is both business-like and fair-minded, not from principle but because it pays him to be so. The Chinese labourer is the best of all tropical labourers, and in some respects the best in the world. While the Kaffir, the Cingalese, and the Malay will not work at any price unless obliged to do so, the Chinaman will work for hire at all times, and under all circumstances; and he gives the best value for the wage which he is paid. Contact with the European has no influence on the Chinaman's character. Neither missionary nor merchant can make any abiding impression on his mind and disposition; for the Chinaman obstinately refuses to surrender his individuality and be moulded on a Western model. When he chooses to be honest it is from motives of interest, and for no other reason. Cold-hearted, selfish, feelingless, devoid of all sense of human sympathy, he is indifferent to suffering either of himself or others. Reserved by nature, untruthful by habit, inscrutable by character, he lives among Englishmen without social assimilation; getting all, giving nothing, going the way which he has followed for so many thousand years with self-complacent regard for his own interests and stolid indifference to all other considerations of present or future life. Here we must leave Hongkong, which is wisely governed on Imperial lines. Its future is as hopeful as its past record has been prosperous. The keynote to that prosperity is faithful adherence to the policy of the Open Door as a cardinal principle of the British commercial creed. The rejection of that principle is bringing failure to the French in Indo-China and to the Germans in Shantung. With all its faults, Crown Colony Government succeeds at Hongkong because it is strong, and because, through its strength, it is just and free.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

TRADE CLOSED IN TEN YEARS.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking is reported (Aug. 7th) to have cabled that he believes China will ask the authorities in India to consent to an annual reduction of the export of opium to China, with the hope of extinguishing the trade for the next ten years. At the same time, the Chinese authorities are issuing an edict ordering the annual reduction of the cultivation of opium to be stopped which will mean the extinction of the weed in ten years' time.

The *Singapore Free Press* comments:—Dr. Morrison, of the *Times*, telegraphs to London that he has reason to believe that presently the Chinese Government will ask the Indian Government to consent to the annual reduction in the export of opium to China, at such a progressive rate as will lead to its extinction in ten years. Also that the Chinese Government will propose to itself to issue an order for an annual reduction of cultivation in China leading to the extinction of cultivation in ten years. The first of these propositions we would not trouble ourselves to discredit, for reasons already sufficiently set forth. To wit that so amply has poppy cultivation and opium manufacture extended in Yunnan and other of the inland provinces of China that the supply of opium has long far surpassed that imported from India and is yearly becoming more and more equal to all demands that the population of China can make upon it. The Chinese Government have long considered the payments made for imported opium even if these take the form of return exports of other commodities, as so much revenue withdrawn from the reach of the Peking authorities. The suggested undertaking by the Chinese Government to issue an "order"—note that phrase—for the annual reduction of opium cultivation in China, leading to the extinction of cultivation in ten years, is one of the most ludicrously unreal statements that even Chinese diplomacy can produce. There is not a province in China whose Viceroy has not, in

season and out of season, issued proclamations utterly forbidding the cultivation and production of opium. Penalties of the most blood-curdling kind have been fulminated broadcast against any Chinaman who would dare to infringe these drastic decrees. In theory in obedience to all this universal prohibition there is no opium produced in China and the poppy never dares to rear its ruddy head in the fields. Yet all the world knows that the whole of the opium supply of the middle and lower classes in China, being cheap and plentiful, is produced in inland China. And the local and provincial authorities make an uncommonly good thing out of connivance at the widespread industry they are supposed to interdict. And whatever "orders" are issued from Peking, it is quite well known that the Viceroy will do exactly as they like; and there are hundreds of thousands of official and *yamen* hangers-on who know perfectly well that these are orders of the "look-see" variety, and not in the least intended to result in any practical effect. Technically, therefore none is produced. But so completely are the Chinese aware that the production of native-grown opium far exceeds the amount of imported opium, that they actually undertake to issue orders to regulate a diminished production of what they have previously utterly prohibited, and therefore should not exist at all, if "orders" were really orders. That there is some diplomatic dodge underlying this comedy of taradiddle the ordinary intelligent person will certainly suspect. What form the particular bluff is going to take we cannot yet guess. But when the sharper marks his cards, some pigeon is bound to be rooked. And this time it is Britain, via the Indian Government. The Simple Simon who would believe in the novel sincerity of assurances on a subject on which there has been scores of years of insincerity would believe anything.

MANCHU SLIMNESS.

The *Canton Daily News* says:—

It is interesting to trace the tortuous course of scheming and subterfuge by which the Manchu incubus has cheated Viceroy Shum. It will be remembered that he ordered 700 of them to be sent to the new Chinese Regiments for instruction and that they appealed to Peking to be relieved from the degrading necessity of mixing with Chinamen, offering instead to furnish a Manchu battalion 1,500 strong, trained by qualified Manchu instructors. Now it appears that 1,100 out of the promised 1,500 are to be Chinese. The Manchus only furnishing 400. Thus 300 of the men detailed by the Viceroy have escaped scot free; while the others, instead of the rigorous training and strict discipline that the Japanese system is forcing on the New Chinese regiments, will emulate the fountains in Trafalgar Square and play daily from 11 till 4.

ALLEGED DUPLICITY OF CHINA.

A *Tribune* despatch from Washington, July 16th, said:—The advance sheets of the State Department's Red-book for 1905 contain a remarkable exposure of China's apparent double dealing regarding the anti-American boycott.

Official reports state that after the Chinese Government professed to have taken steps for the suppression of the boycott, the Chinese Foreign Office issued a secret proclamation, which stated that China had never prohibited the boycott, but had really encouraged it. This proclamation at length reached President Roosevelt, who directed the American Minister at Peking to notify the Chinese Government that, under the treaty of 1858, it would be held responsible for any loss to American trade as a result of China's failure to stop the boycott.

The American Minister bombarded the Chinese Foreign Office with a series of vigorous notes, which first angered Prince Ching, and then compelled the latter to issue an edict prohibiting the boycott.

YOKOHAMA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE PROVISIONAL CONTRACT.

After repeated negotiations, the Yokohama Municipality has now concluded a provisional contract for a loan with Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. The terms of the loan are given in the *Japan Herald* as follows:—

- 1.—Amount, £317,000.
- 2.—Issue value, £96 10s. per every £100.
- 3.—Rate of interest, 5 per cent. per annum on the face value.
- 4.—Period of Redemption.—To stand unredeemed for a period of ten years, after which is to be redeemable within thirty years.
- 5.—Commission on the issue, and the redemption of principal and payment of interest:—On receipt of the proceeds, 0.15 per cent. of the principal; on the redemption of principal, 0.1 per cent.; on the payment of interest, 0.15 per cent.
- 6.—The receipt of the proceeds and the redemption or payment of the principal and interest to be effected at Yokohama in Japanese currency computed according to the current rate of telegraphic transfer.
- 7.—Samuel Samuel and Co. shall pay to the Yokohama Municipality in the middle of September this year, even prior to the issue of the bonds, the sum of £66,000 sterling as payment of the first installment of subscriptions.
- 8.—Samuel Samuel and Co. shall be held responsible for the performance of the contract, regardless of the disposition of foreign capitalists.
- 9.—The provisional contract shall be null and void if it has not been sanctioned by the Municipal Council and approved by the Government.

The provisional contract is to be submitted to the Municipal Council for sanction at an early date.

COTTON YARN TRADE.

JAPANESE OPTIMISM.

The total production of cotton yarn for the first six months of the year amounted to 474,000 bales, showing an increase of 22,000 bales as compared with the corresponding period of last year. By months the output and export were as follows:—

	Production.	Exported.
	Bales.	Bales.
January	72,592	15,738
February	73,258	12,600
March	81,393	23,323
April	82,262	22,805
May	81,783	26,983
June	79,700	23,371
	474,989	124,820

The output for the same period of 1905 was 452,362 and 138,746 bales respectively, which shows an increase for 1906 of 22,627 bales in output and a decrease of 13,926 bales in export. The following figures give the amount imported and the domestic consumption:—

	Imported.	Consumption.
	Bales.	Bales.
January	1,707	58,561
February	1,272	66,930
March	1,987	59,057
April	1,315	60,772
May	2,458	57,256
June	2,723	59,052
	11,462	361,628
Same period 1905	1,339	314,955

Increase 10,123 46,673

The production of cotton yarn during the first half of this year reached, as expected, an unprecedentedly large figure, though it was showing a decline towards the end of the period under review. The amount of yarn imported showed an increment as against last year. Although the amount of domestic production and imported yarn increased, the export showed a diminution of 14,000 bales as compared with last year. This may be accounted for by the increase of the domestic demand, which this year was larger by 40,000 bales than last year. Supposing the outturn of yarn to continue

during the second half of this year at the same rate as in the first the total will reach something like 950,000 bales, of which about 720,000 will be absorbed for domestic consumption. Although the export trade may suffer a more or less falling-off in the future there is likely to be no fear of over-production.

Mr. Hibiya, a well-known cotton merchant, sees a promising future for the yarn industry. He says that though some cotton spinners, taught by bitter experience after the Japan-China war, appear to apprehend the arrival of a reaction to the present prosperity their fears are unfounded. The remarkable advance that has taken place in recent years in the manufacture of various articles in which cotton yarn is used as material is the principal reason for the large increase in domestic consumption of yarn. And so long as yarn of good quality continues to be supplied cheap this tendency will grow. For this reason the spinners will not suffer from over-production in the future, even though their present producing capacity is enlarged. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the demand for Japanese yarn in Korea and China will materially increase in future. In fact, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the present export may be augmented tenfold if the trade is judiciously fostered. Now is the best opportunity to try to increase the production of yarn by means of amalgamation amongst the spinners. At the same time the improvement of spinning machinery is advisable for 60 per cent. of what is now in use is obsolete.

COMING CHINESE MANŒUVRES.

The *Nanfengpao* of Aug. 16th contained the following:—

Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung have jointly memorialised the Throne with reference to the forthcoming grand military manœuvres at Changtehfu, Ho. The memorialists report the appointment of Lt.-General Tuan Chih-jui and Chang Piao as commander-in-chief of the Pei Chun and Nan Chun, or Northern and Southern Armies, which will be composed of the Lu Chun from Chihli, Hapeh and Honan respectively. The total strength of the combined forces will be about 40,000 rank and file, who must reach the proximity of Changteh on or about October 20 next and the manœuvres will commence on the 22nd and terminate on the 25th of that month. During these four days, the memorialists will be present as Imperial commissioners.

In order to let the world know the real condition of the Lu Chun, or new army of China, at the present time foreign officers and officials and foreign and native newspaper correspondents will be permitted to witness the manœuvres in the same way as the autumn manœuvres at Hokenfu, Chihli, in 1905.

Foreigners who wish to witness the manœuvres must get passes from the Lienpingchu or Army Reorganisation Council in Peking through their respective Ministers, while natives can obtain the same by applying to the Tullien Kungsoo or Local Military Office at Tientsin and Wuhan before October 1, so that reception houses may be prepared for them at Changtehfu for their temporary residence by the Chinese Authorities, who will provide food to foreign and native guests, but not to their servants and followers, who must get meals themselves during the manœuvres days. The cost is pre-estimated to be about Tls. 1,200,000, to be proportionally defrayed by the three Provinces.

While dining on the 21st August at her residence, No. 6 Carnarvon Road, Kowloon Madame Flint, of the City of Paris Ladies outfitters, heard an unusual noise in the room above the dining room. On going up to investigate she was just in time to see a native disappearing over the verandah. She hastened down stairs to call the police, but none were in sight, and her visitor had disappeared. An inspection showed that she had been robbed of two watches (one gold, one silver), a half hoop pearl ring and a diamond ring, a gold brooch, and a jade and gold brooch.

CHINESE STUDENTS CROWD
TOKYO.

THEIR POWER FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

An observant visitor to Tokyo writes a long letter to the *Japan Mail*, from which we take the following:—

The first two Chinese students officially sent to Japan came here a little over eight years ago. The number five years later was 561. Towards the end of the year 1904 it increased to 2,406. Early in November, 1905, it was officially computed at 8,620 and at present about 10,000 roughly. The huge numbers in which China has sent her young men to Japan for the pursuit of knowledge during the last year or so is a wonderful phenomena in the history of Asiatic nations. The attempt to find another instance in the history of the world where an Asian nation felt the impulse to learn and adopt the methods of a first class power, with such a passion as to send over six thousand of its young men in less than a year across the sea to a sister country to gain a theoretical and practical knowledge of various arts of peace and war, is futile.

That the young men on their return to China will wield enormous influence on their national affairs is evident. Their number is stupendous. They are representative in the best sense of the word. They come from all the different provinces of China, North, South, East, West and Central China. They are from all the grades of society, rich, poor, high and low. In addition, they are engaged in the study of all kind of subjects. Some of them are in the Military, Naval, and Police Schools and Institutes. Others are in commercial industrial and technical institutions. Some are engaged in the study of Law, Politics, Economics. That the studies of most of them are of the most elementary nature is hardly to be doubted. But there are at least two or three thousand of them whose studies are pretty far advanced. They are receiving training in the various local Universities, High Schools, Colleges and some under private instructors. Some of the Chinese young men read in schools or departments of schools which are specially designed for them. Others study in the ordinary schools and classes, strictly meant for the Japanese only. But the number of those pursuing their elementary studies by themselves with the best help they can possibly get, is probably very large, though the exact figures at the present moment are not available.

It is no exaggeration to say that the problem of the Chinese students in Japan is very knotty and complicated. What to do with these ten thousand Celestial students is still a riddle to the educators and sociologists of Japan. Their number and its unusually rapid increase baffles all effort at systematic work. The students' craving to pursue studies of many and vastly different nature makes the work all the more difficult. If they are put in the same classes with the Japanese, they being not up to the proper mark, and being ignorant of the Japanese language, prove a drag to the Japanese students and retard their progress. In addition to this government and private schools in Japan are crowded to their utmost limit of capacity. Such is the dilemma from a political point of view. From the social standpoint the outlook is more gloomy still. The students come from rich and poor families and from different ranks of society. The social conditions in China and Japan are very different from each other. In China the seclusion of women, especially of the higher classes, has always been enforced and the personal liberty of women has always been associated with suspicious character. In Japan, there is no seclusion of women. Woman is in great evidence everywhere, in the boarding house, street car, park, and temple. Then there is the unscrupulousness of some of the boarding house keepers, of which there are a great number in almost every country, who bring these unsophisticated youths into temptation to make money out of it. Again, a town like Tokyo, abounds in fierce temptation, which not only wreck the moral lives of the Celestial students but of the Japanese students and others as well. Viewed from a political point of view, the situation has its own difficulties. That there are many hot-heads among the students is true. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing", in

the words of the poet, and the contact of the Chinese students with the Japanese people, unless it be not superficial, is apt to make these students reckless. A shallow and hasty introduction to the Western freedom of press and speech is sure to fill the heads of these students with hazy notions. There are besides some ultra-radical Chinese patriots in Japan, whose influence is far from sobering.

CHINA MUST PAY UP.

Advices from Washington say that Mr. Root, the Secretary of State there, is taking an opposite course to that pursued by Secretary Hay in the matter of exacting \$24,000,000 (gold) from China as the price of her Boxer rebellion. The international agreement with China was that she was to pay to the United States \$24,000,000 in forty annual payments. It is known that after the first payment Secretary Hay stood for letting up on China, and it is said that he made inquiries among other nationalities as to whether they were willing to forego the payments because of the awful predicament in which they placed China; and because of her generous agreement to the "open door", which was Hay's policy.

No nation, it appears, would agree to the taking of less than the pound of flesh.

Secretary Root, however, is strongly of the opinion, and is practising it, that China should pay up in full and regularly. About one-eighth of the full amount has been paid. Mr. Root, in his desire for consular reform generally, is now advocating the appropriation of \$1,000,000 of the China indemnity for the purchase of lands and houses for the diplomatic and consular service in China, Japan, and Korea.

THE OPIUM FARM.

MODIFICATIONS THAT MAY BE NEEDED.

In a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Aug. 18th it is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to amend the form of grant of the Hongkong Opium Farm, published in Government Notification No. 439 of the 23rd May, 1906, by adding the following provisos:—

"Provided always that in the event of the exportation of raw opium from India being so restricted during the term hereby granted, as in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council seriously to affect the business of the grantee, the onus of proof whereof shall rest on the Governor-in-Council, upon the application of the grantee, shall reduce the rent payable under this grant to such an extent or may modify the terms of this grant in such other manner as to the Governor-in-Council may seem equitable.

"Provided also that in the event of the exportation of raw opium from India being prohibited during the term hereby granted and the grantee not being able to procure sufficient opium for boiling the grantee may give notice to the Governor-in-Council of his desire to surrender this grant, and, if, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council such prohibition seriously affects the business of the grantee, the onus of proof whereof shall rest on the grantee, the Governor-in-Council shall thereupon, or as soon thereafter as he may deem desirable, cancel the same. Nothing in the two preceding provisos is to be taken to mean that an alteration in the quantity of opium exported from India is to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that the farmer is entitled to a reduction of rent or to a modification of the terms of this grant."

Lai Lam, unemployed, residing at Sham Shui Po, conceived an original idea for raising the wind. Going to Aberdeen and getting into conversation with shop coolies who were earning \$3 and their keep he represented that they would do much better if they engaged themselves under him for \$17 a month. He represented that he was building barracks at Stanley and wanted workmen. He would give each man the necessary outfit on condition that they paid him 70 cents each. This was done, but when the men went to meet him next day as arranged they did not find him. Defendant was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 15th August, 1906.—Business reported since the 8th inst., is as under:—

	1906.	1905.
Settlements ...	3,743	3,861
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	10,808	1,393

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 16th August, 1905.

	1906.	1905.
HANKOW TEA. ...	367,882	428,277
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	14,124	8,598
Stock ...	53,231	31,951

Arrivals ... 435,237 468,826

	1906.	1905.
KIUKIANG TEA. ...	158,018	177,128
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	4,885	3,404
Stock ...	8,194	5,592

Arrivals ... 171,197 186,124

SILK.

CANON, 28th July, 1906.—Fourth Crop.—The weather is very favourable for the coming crop, and so far it is expected to be larger than last year. Market.—In raw silk a fair number of purchases have taken place, to cover short-sales for Europe; therefore our quotations do not correspond with the real wants for home consumption. "Market Cargo" and coarse sizes have especially attracted buyers. The American market is quiet. Waste Silk is growing exceedingly scarce in the country, and the native holders are very excited. Steam Waste Extra Selected opened has fetch \$105½. Pierced Cocoons are not touched owing to the exorbitant prices asked. Stock of silk in Canton: 1,200 bales.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, August 23rd.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$930	to	—	per picul
Malwa Old	\$970	to	—	do.
Malwa Older	\$1030	to	—	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1080	to	—	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$700	to	—	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$780	to	—	do.
Patna New	\$950	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	\$950	to	—	do.
Benares New	\$900	to	—	do.
Benares Old	\$885	to	—	do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 23rd August, state that 13 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 47,900 tons of coal. Since August 9th, 9 steamers have arrived with a total of 35,500 tons of coal. The Report also states that the market for all kinds has been very dull, and little business is reported.

Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$15.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$9.50	to \$9.75 ex-ship, quiet.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Miki Lump	\$12.00	nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.25	to \$10.00 ex-ship, steady.
Moji unscreened	\$7.00	to \$7.50 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$9.00	to \$9.50 steady.
Bengal	\$9.00	to \$9.75 nominal.

RAW COTTON.

HONGKONG, 21th August.—Moderate business at a reduction of ½. Stock about 2,000 bales.

Bombay	\$18.00	to \$20.00	per picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca	21.00	to 24.50	"
Shanghai and Japanese	26.00	to 27.00	"
Tungchow and Ningpo	26.00	to 27.00	"

Reported sales, 175 bags.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his report dated Hongkong, 25th August, 1906, says:—With a very trifling enquiry for the small wants of the city, the first few days of the interval were chiefly occupied in discussing the prevailing deadlock, and as the situation was daily growing more acute, both importers and dealers felt the necessity of a concerted action in devising measures for its prompt amelioration. With this end in view they all assembled at the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and at a general meeting there, held on the 16th inst., unanimously passed a resolution to suspend all operations for a month, commencing from the 17th, the local dealers to cease making any new purchases, and importers to refrain from selling any fresh cargo during the said period. It is believed that this will check the downward course of the market and allow breathing time to the buyers to ease their previous heavy holdings. Satisfactory as this arrangement appears, doubts are expressed as to the practicability of the scheme, having due regard to the volume and extent of the transactions, the serious drop in prices, incessant supplies of contract goods, and declining cotton. It is to be fervently hoped, however, that by the time business is resumed, most of the asperities of the last six months will be toned down or entirely disappear, and everything will turn out for the best.

Sales of the interval aggregate 813 bales, arrivals amount to 5,916. Unsold stock estimated at 78,000, and sold but uncleared goods 71,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn:—A sale of 25 bales No. 20s Yellow at \$127½ is the only business of the fortnight.

Raw Cotton:—Sales 170 bales superfine Bengals at \$21½ to \$22½, and 135 bales Shanghai at \$24. Stocks 2,000 bales Indian, and 300 bales China. Quotations are \$19 to \$22 Indian and \$22 to \$24½ China.

Exchange on India closes strong to-day at Rs. 160 for T/T and Rs. 160½ for Post. On Shanghai 72½ and on Japan 104½.

The undermentioned business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 18th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Prices steady to firm in the beginning of the fortnight, but weak at the close. Total sales about 4,000 bales with an estimated unsold stock of 110,000 bales.

Japanese:—Less doing at slightly easier rates. Sales 1,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 88½ to 95½ for No. 16s, and Tls. 103 to 104 for No. 20s.

Local:—Prices easier, but still nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 16th August, 1906, states:—Business in this department of trade remains at a standstill, and in every way as described last week. Clearances have been fair for the River on the whole, although the shipment of cargo was suspended yesterday, it being the birthday of H. I. M. the Emperor of China. The principal features of the week to be recorded are the steady advance in sterling exchange, in sympathy with silver, and the decline in cotton in the home markets, both militating against the stocks at present on hand here. As regards the former it is not probable that the enhanced rates will be very long maintained, but the latter is a very different proposition, and therein lies the greatest menace to the trade, so far as present holders are concerned. The high price of cotton has been the salvation of this market for years now, and a slump in it at this particular time, when the stock is superabundant, will be little less than a calamity, and not at all pleasant even to contemplate. The most disastrous thing of course will be for holders to get into a panic, and, although we can scarcely believe the truth of such a suicidal policy, we hear rumours of contemplated large auction sales of American goods which would completely knock out what life there is left in the market. It will require the greatest fortitude on the part of holders, backed up by the most liberal treatment of their bankers, to weather the difficult position now ahead without any fresh complications, and only a policy of combined action can possibly overcome the difficulties of the situation. The unsatisfactory condition of the Northern markets is still receiving the attention of the home Governments, but no solution to the difficulty has been arrived at as yet, and our astute neighbours are continuing to improve the shining hour without let or hindrance. The financial state of Newchwang is very discourag-

ing, credit being at a big discount and consequently transactions are on a most limited scale, as returns have to be waited for from the country before fresh buying can be indulged in. Exchange on this is also a little more unfavourable and so, although there is some little movement away from that Port, nothing beyond a few yarns is being sent up from here. Tientsin is in the throes of a dispute over a new tax the Customs are said to be introducing on all goods going into the country, and which the buyers and sellers alike dispute their responsibility for, and meanwhile this is given as the excuse for the stoppage of trade. The Manchester market is rather easier for most of the staple makes, though for many special cloths it would be impossible to get any concession on the prices paid in the spring for shipment early next year. Cotton is coming down with a run, especially American, the last public quotation for Middling being 5.65d., but since that was received we understand private advices make it 5.39d. August. Egyptian is about steady at 10½d. The fortnight's shipments of plain cottons to the Hongkong and China markets amounted to 10,000,000 square yards. The yarn market is very quiet and prices are drooping. Native cotton is easier. The question of the liability of manufacturers for late delivery of goods under forward contracts has come up again, and in some correspondence between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Hongkong Chamber certain suggestions have been put forward for imposing an *ad valorem* penalty, which the majority of the piece goods merchants there are disposed to agree to, but it seems questionable if manufacturers would consent, at all events without adjusting their prices to provide for such contingencies. The leading import hongs here consider it to be a question between the manufacturers and their home buyers, to whom they look for compensation or penalties. This refers entirely to the Manchester business on which the question originally arose. White Shirtings.—A few small parcels at this morning's auction realised steady to firm prices as compared with last week, but in the great majority of cases prices were from one to two per cent. lower. T.-Cloths and Jeans.—The former showed a slightly firmer tendency at the sale this morning, but the latter are still drooping, being in over supply. Drills and Sheetings.—Business is at a standstill in these makes, but clearances are going on quietly and would compare favourably with the same period of any year prior to 1905, when re-exports attained abnormal proportions, the expectation of an immediate continuation of which was never justified, and buyers had absolutely no data on which to base their operations, it being simply a huge, mad gamble. Fancy Goods.—A small indent business is being done, though perhaps amounting in the aggregate to a fair proportion it is entirely in retail quantities of miscellaneous makes. Muslins, Satteens, and Reds have met with the chief attention. Turkey Reds were weaker at auction. We noticed a few cases of assorted weights of two new chops at this morning's sale. The Fast Black Cotton Italians were mostly on the downward grade. Woollens.—With the exception of Spanish stripes, which were fairly steady throughout the week, the auction sales were disappointing, though here and there special colours of Camlets realised exceptional prices. Lastings weak. Long-Ells about steady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th August.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN.—At the commencement of the fortnight a limited business was done at a reduction of \$1 per bale. Since then owing to the arrangement between the importers and the dealers, business has been entirely suspended and will remain so for another three weeks consequently our quotations are purely nominal:—No. 10s at \$84 to \$112, No. 16s at \$107 to \$131, and No. 20s at \$113 to \$141. Arrivals 24,500 bales, Shipments 19,000 bales, Sales 1,500 bales, Bargains 86,000 bales. Unsold stock, 68,000 bales.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	140.00 to 160.00
.. 22 to 24, ...	160.00 to 165.00
.. 28 to 32, ...	167.50 to 175.00
.. 38 to 42, ...	180.00 to 190.00

Reported sales 1,500 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—Small sales. Market quiet.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—7lbs.	\$2.55
8.4 lbs.	3.35 to \$4.10
9 to 10 lbs.	4.10 to 5.80
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.92 to 9.00
58 to 60 ..	2.92 to 9.00
64 to 66 ..	2.92 to 9.00
Fine	2.92 to 9.00
Book-folds	2.92 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ..	1.65 to 1.80
T.-Cloths—6lbs. 32 in. .. Ord'y.	2.25 to 2.90
7lbs. 32 ..	2.25 to 2.90
6lbs. 32 .. Mexs.	2.25 to 2.90
7lbs. 32 ..	2.25 to 2.90
8 to 8.4 oz., 36 in.	3.10 to 3.95
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ } to 14 lbs. }	4.50 to 5.50
FANCY COTTON—Small sales. Market quiet.	
	per piece
Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to } 8 lbs. }	\$1.75 to \$4.50
	per yard
Brocades—Dyed	\$0.12 to \$0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07½ to 0.30
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	0.22½ to 0.25
	per doz.
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk ..	0.60 to 1.50
WOOLLENS—Market sick. Small sales.	
	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	\$0.65 to ...
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	\$7.75 to \$9.35
Assorted	7.90 to 9.50
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches } Assorted	13.00 to 19.50
Orleans—Plain, 31 in	9.00 to 10.00
	per lb.
Blankets—7 to 11 lbs.	\$0.65 to \$1.50

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	\$4.00
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)...	3.90
Swedish Bar	4.05
Small Round Rod	4.50
Hoop ½ to 1½ in	5.80
Wire, 16 25 oz.	9.50
Wire Rope, Old	3.00
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	10.10
Australian	10.10
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	41.50
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.,	41.50
Elliots, 14/20 oz.	41.50
Tin	99 00
	per box.
Tin-Plates	6 10
	per picul.
Quicksilver	117.00
	per box.
Window Glass	3.60

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW, 15th August, 1906.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

	Per picul.
Cowhides, Best Selected	Tls. 36.00
Do. Seconds	32.00
Buffalo Hides, Best Selected	18.00
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour, ..	(nom.)
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	8.00
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or	
Paochi	10.50
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu ..	9.90
Green China Grass, Szechuen	12.50
Jute	5.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	10.40
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow	
and/or Macheng	10.20
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	9.50
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	9.50
Animal Tallow	10.00
Gallnuts, usual shape	16.25
Do. Plum do.	18.50
Tobacco, Tingchow	9.00
Do. Wongkong	11.00
Black Bristles	115.00
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	(nom.)
.. .. Wild Duck	(")
Turmeric	3.50
Sesamum Seed	4.10
Sesamum Seed Oil	7.50
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	(nom.)
Wood Oil	8.80
Tea Oil	(nom.)

Per steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, sailed on 16th August. For Aden:—289 rolls chinaware. For Alexandrette:—5 cases glass bangles. For Naples:—500 cases cassia, 151 bales waste silk, 2 cases chinaware, 2 cases tea. For Genoa:—409 bales raw silk, 402 cases cassia, 200 bales cassia, 25 cases essential oil. For Antwerp:—434 bales leaf tobacco, 1 case tobacco. For Antwerp or Hamburg:—10 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—22 rolls matting, 100 cases cassia, 57 cases chinaware, 1 case tobacco. For Bremen:—15 cases blackwoodware, 6 cases chinaware. For Copenhagen:—100 cases cassia, 1 case samples. For Hamburg:—500 bales cassia, 400 cases cassia, 326 bales feathers, 211 cases preserves, 209 bales canes, 100 bales hemp, 44 cases bristles, 35 cases essential oil, 33 cases preserves, 21 cases blackwoodware, 2 cases feathers and 2 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Ernest Simons*, sailed on 21st Aug. For Marseilles:—316 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk, 4 cases silk piece goods, 71 bales human hair, 11 cases feathers, 275 packages tea, 11 rolls matting, 68 bales bamboo, 8 cases ylang ylang oil, 6 cases hats, 1 case opium, 1 package sundries. For Lyons:—340 bales raw silk, 6 cases tea. For London:—20 bales raw silk.

AMOY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

August 20th, 1906. List of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Customs House from 11th August to 17th August, 4 p.m.:—

IMPORTS.

Goods.	QUANTITY.
Cotton, Raw, Indian	pls. —
" Native	252
" Yarn	837
Shirtings, Grey	pcs. 170
T-Cloths	355
Shirtings, White	380
T. Red Shirtings	100
Drills	—
Shirtings Dyed, Brocades	—
" Dyed	—
Damasks	—
Camlets	10
Lasting	—
Spanish Stripes	yds. —
Lustres, Figured	—
Lead, in pigs	pls. 78
Tin in slabs	61
Iron, Nail rod	—
Quicksilver	1
Iron, Old	—
Ironwire	—
Rice	1,819
Opium, Patna	—
" Benares	72
" Persian	3
" Malwa	1
" Szechuan	15
" Yunnan	4
" Kiangsu	—
Sesamum Seed	24
Sapanwood	—
Sandalwood	—
Ratfins	—
Wheat	4,282
Flour	5,346
Bean cake	20,052
Beans and Peas	28,858
Bicho de Mar	57
Mats, Tea	pcs. 26,400
Oil, Kerosene American	gal. —
" Borneo in bulk	—
" Russian	—
" Sumatra	—
" Bulk	—
Coal	tons 20
Tobacco Leaf	pls. 12
Vermicelli	287

EXPORTS.

Goods.	QUANTITY.
Sugar, White	pls. 277
" Brown	—
" Candy	327
Hemp Bags	pcs. 350
" Sacking	—
Paper I Quality	pls. 38
" II	31
Tobacco, Prepared	—
Kittysols (umbrellas)	pcs. —

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co's Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 16th August, 1906, states:—Our Homeward Freight Market is in a worse state even than at last time of writing, and ships are receiving practically no support on any of the "Home" berths, barring of course the mail lines which secure whatever there is of any importance to go forward. Coastwise:—Here also things are as bad as they possibly can be, and the number of ships laying-up is increasing day by day, whilst there is absolutely no demand

for tonnage in any direction, neither in coal nor coast-freights. Rates are again at their lowest ebb and are weak at that, but we do not think any ship would accept an offer below current rates unless absolutely obliged to by force of circumstances.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th August, 1906.—There has been a little more movement in the market this week, and a comparatively fair business has been transacted in many stocks. Rates, with a few exceptions, have not shown any decided changes, and outside of an incipient firmness in China Sugars, Fires, and Indos, and a slight weakness in Docks, we have no special features to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed during the week at \$850 cum the dividend of \$16.47 paid on the 20th inst., and the market closes steady at \$835 ex dividend. Nationals have found further buyers at \$47.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have declined to \$790 with small sales, but close with likely buyers at that rate. Cantons continue on offer at \$130 without finding buyers. The Northern stocks have been negotiated in Shanghai at quotations, but we have heard of no local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have improved to \$325, after small sales at \$322½, and close steady at the former figure. Chinas continue in demand and are difficult to obtain, offers of \$92 failing to bring out any shares.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have improved their position and sales have been effected at \$27 and \$27½ ex dividend, the market closing with further buyers at the latter rate. Indos have been in demand all the week, chiefly for the north, and the rate gradually rose to \$75 after sales at \$73½ and \$74; a fair business has been transacted, chiefly at the highest rate. At the time of closing a few shares are obtainable at \$75, but the market closes very steady with no shares offering under that rate. China and Manila have advanced to \$22 with sales, and close with further buyers at that. Douglases remain quite neglected with a few small lots on offer at \$47. Shells have found further buyers at 27½ and close with buyers. Star Ferries remain neglected and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars were placed in the early part of the week at \$145 and \$146½ for the settlements, and closed much firmer at \$143 with buyers. Some forward transactions are reported at rates equivalent to \$150 cash. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Raubs have changed hands during the week at \$7½, and later at \$7, the market closing with sellers at the latter rate. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks were placed at \$150 immediately before the payment of the dividend on the 21st instant (\$6), since when, on the report that the Company contemplated issuing new capital in order to lengthen the Admiralty Dock, and for other reasons, the market has weakened a little, and at time of closing shares are obtainable at \$143 ex dividend of \$6. Kowloon Wharves have found small buyers at \$106. This Company has declared an interim dividend of \$2½. Shanghai Docks have ruled between Tls. 98 and Tls. 101 with small local sales. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have improved in the north to Tls. 245.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in to some extent at \$110, and close steady at that rate. A small lot of Kowloon Lands has changed hands at \$89 and West Points have found buyers at \$50. Humphreys were placed at the reduced rate of \$11, but it appears to have been an isolated sale, and no more shares are available under \$11½. Hongkong Hotels have found further buyers and more shares are wanted at \$120. Shanghai Lands have fallen in the north to Tls. 109. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—Internationals have improved to Tls. 68 and Hongkongs, upon the issue of a good report, to \$15, the latter closing with buyers. Other stocks under this heading show no changes in the quotations from the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of a few sales of China Providents at the improved rates of \$9½ and \$9 35, South China Morning

Posts at \$20, Green Islands at \$22, and Watsons at \$13, we have nothing to report under this heading. China Borneos have eased up a little and are now offering at \$12, and China Light and Powers have improved to \$10½.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$835, sales
National B. of China		London, £94.10, c.d.
A. Shares	£6	\$47
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10½, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.35, sales & buy
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 78
Hongkong	\$10	\$15, buyers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 68
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 300
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sales
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$106, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$142, x. d., sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$61	\$18, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 100, buyers
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 245, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$22, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$15, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$235, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$120, sales & buy
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$237, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	29, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	85
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$830, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$92, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$100, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325
North China	£5	Tls. 85
Union	\$100	\$790, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$110, sales
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39, sales
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 109
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sales & sellers
Mining—		
Charbounages	£25.250	\$450, nominal
Raubs	18 10	\$7, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$148, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$214, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$22, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$27½, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$75
Shell Transport Co.	£1	27s., buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$29, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$20, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	nominal
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$19, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, sales
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$10½
Watkins	\$10	\$4½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, sales & buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$8
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1 1/2
ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	
Credits 4 months' sight	270
ON GERMANY.—On demand	
Bank Bills, on demand	219 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	
Credits, 60 days' sight	52 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	160
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	160 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	
Private, 30 days' sight	72 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	104 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	104 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	9 p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	129 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	2 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
Bank, on demand	63
SOME SIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$49.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30 1/2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

August—

ARRIVALS

- 19, Akashi Maru, Japanese str., from Anping.
 19, Falk, Norwegian str., from Singapore.
 19, Kweichow, British str., from Tientsin.
 20, Ernest Simons, Fr. str., from Yokohama.
 20, Glenlogan, British str., from London.
 20, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 20, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 20, Polynesian, French str., from Marseilles.
 20, Willehad, German str., from Japan.
 20, Zaffro, British str., from Manila.
 21, C. Apcar, British str., from Calcutta.
 21, Feiching, Chinese str., from Canton.
 21, Glenfarg, British str., from Callao.
 21, Oceana, British str., from Bombay.
 21, Onsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 21, Phraung, German str., from Bangkok.
 21, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 21, Signal, German str., from Saigon.
 21, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 22, Bendeluch, British str., from London.
 22, Binh-Thuan, French str., from Bangkok.
 22, Ellis, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
 22, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 22, Prominent, Norw. str., from Chinkiang.
 22, Tientsin, British str., from Canton.
 23, Alacrity, British des. ves., from Shanghai.
 23, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
 23, Cyclops, British str., from Glasgow.
 23, Delhi, British str., from Shanghai.
 23, Fooching, British str., from Canton.
 23, Hon. kong, French str., from Haiphong.
 23, John Hardie, British str., from Amoy.
 23, Joslin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 23, Lydia, German str., from Saigon.
 23, Paklat, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 23, Peik, Norwegian str., from Iloilo.
 23, Progress, Ger. str., from Kwangchauwan.
 23, Prometheus, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
 23, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notau.
 24, Aragonia, German str., from Portland.
 24, Heimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 24, Kweichow, British str., from Canton.
 24, Minnesota, American str., from Seattle.
 24, Quarta, German str., from Sourabaya.
 24, Tean, British str., from Manila.

August—

DEPARTURES.

- 20, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 20, Chowtai, German str., for Hongkong.
 20, Holstein, German str., for Hongkong.
 20, Kaga Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 20, Lawton, U.S. troopship, for Chefoo.
 20, Silesia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 20, Spesia, German str., for Hamburg.
 20, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.
 20, Yeddo, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.
 21, China, American str., for San Francisco.
 21, Chipshing, British str., for Tientsin.
 21, Ernest Simons, French str., for Europe.
 21, Glenlogan, British str., for Shanghai.

- 21, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
 21, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 21, J. hanne, German str., for Haiphong.
 21, Kweichow, British str., for Canton.
 21, Polynesian, French str., for Shanghai.
 21, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Shoshu Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 21, Taming, British str., for Manila.
 22, Akashi Maru, Japanese str., for Anping.
 22, Cheangchow, British str., for Saigon.
 22, Chunsang, British str., for Sourabaya.
 22, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 22, Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 22, Liangchow, British str., for Chefoo.
 22, Merapi, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 22, Oceana, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Onsang, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
 22, Tremont, American str., for Tacoma.
 22, "akasa Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 22, Willehad, German str., for Australia.
 22, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Andree Rickmers, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
 23, Bendeluch, British str., for Nagasaki.
 23, Gloamin, British str., for Batavia.
 23, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 23, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.
 24, Alta, Amr. ship, for Port Townsend.
 24, Chowfa, German str., for Hoihow.
 24, Derwent, British str., for Saigon.
 24, Fooching, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.
 24, Sungkiang, British str., for Iloilo.
 24, Tientsin, British str., for Tamsui.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Messrs. D. R. V. Williams, Hatim Cature and H. P. Willis.
 Per *Zaffro*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moulder, Miss E. A. Woodsum, Messrs. Manuel Sy Tay, Harvey J. Van Meter, P. K. A. Meerkamp Van Embden, H. H. Scovel, Paul Hafermann, Jose Moya, A. M. Oppesio and R. B. Le-vien.
 Per *Ernest Simons*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mr. A. Jolles; from Shanghai, Messrs. Poyal, Rossiter, Colvin, Capt. Lord Gordon Lennox, Capt. Patton Bethune, Messrs. E. H. Summers, Veda, Turnbull, Ehrman, Noria, W. Gallon and Pe e Brunel; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Morel, Mrs. Suz Dorval, Mr. Regnur; for Singapore from Shanghai, Messrs. Rossi, Antonio, Cattenjaro, Mr. and Mrs. Epsler; for Colombo from Kobe, Mr. J. M. Nauporia, Capt. O. R. Greenwood; for Port Said from Shanghai, Mr. Allaro; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Comte Tada, Colonel Ando Idzumi, Comte de Las Casas, Mrs. I. Renauld; from Shanghai, Messrs. Medan, Gouin, Descottes, Cole, Atkinson, Capt. A. Franck, Mr. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. Caslanet and 2 children, Messrs. H. Dreuw, Tromear and Hernborg.
 Per *Tremont*, from Manila, Mr. R. Brutsche, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Williams, Rev. I. H. Corell, Messrs. A. F. Judd, F. O'Brien, Mrs. Lecavie, Miss Ruhdel, Mrs. O'Neill, Messrs. Jose Vaca, Jose Vaca, Jr., Serafin Vaca, W. E. Sherman, Mrs. and Miss Sherman, Messrs. H. R. Fernald, L. Mendieta, F. Peshick, J. Martin, Capt. P. E. Archer, Mr. L. A. Odlin, Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Doyen and infant, Messrs. J. W. Ailes, A. G. Embrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Painter and child, Mrs. and Miss Heath, Mr. H. T. Heath, Mrs. Geo. R. Huber and child, Mr. W. D. Wright, Mrs. Allen and infant, Mr. H. M. Trueblood, Capt. N. Sargent, Messrs. Tomas Santos, Capal-dars, Lepeka, Jorge Antalon, Paula Reyes and Yasusan.
 Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. Bosredon and Fonseca; from Batavia, Mr. I. Reynier; from Singapore, Messrs. Jackmann and Coright; from Saigon, Dr. F. S. Meyer, Mr. Gueneau; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Menarini and 6 children, Messrs. P. Roger and Sanglard; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Chetellard, Mr. Del-bougo; from Singapore, Mr. Cotta and daughter, Messrs. Hodgson and Huit; from Saigon, Messrs. Faoli and L. tellier; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs. Bardy and Tomaschenski; from Colombo, Mr. Ch. Elliott; from Singapore, Mr. Hassan.
 Per *Wakasa Maru*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Crafton, Miss Lang-

ton, Mr. H. P. Smith, Capt. A. Gibbs, Miss Holmes, Messrs. R. Ponsonby, A. J. Cowdrey, Swenson, R. H. Wills, J. Hyndman, and Mrs. Foster; for Singapore, Mrs. J. Muddett; for Colombo, Mrs. Murray; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Poleacoff, Messrs. Scott, Hower and Waterhouse.

Per *Oceana*, for Hongkong from London, Messrs. Mitchell, L. Munro, E. B. C. Horne, A. H. Todd; from Marseilles, Mr. C. A. Clear; from Colombo, Capt. Bennett, Misses Lucas; from Singapore, Messrs. B. Haya, G. A. Dunlop, Masters G. and R. Malcolm, Mr. Rutledge, Rev. Joseph, Mr. W. J. Essame; for Shanghai from London, Mr. and Mrs. Groves and infant, Mr. G. S. Huse; from Marseilles, Mr. H. J. Navin; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. B. Kulka.

Per *Kwanglee*, from Shanghai, Miss Wallace.

Per *Delhi*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Messrs. W. H. D. Strath, W. James, W. Maxfield, and Singh, P. C. Brohan; for Bombay, Lady Wolseley; for Colombo, Mr. R. A. Sethna; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson and child, Sergt. P. Brady; from Yokohama for Penang, Mr. G. H. Irwin.

Per *Minnesota* from Seattle, &c., Miss Mary B. Adams, Mrs. Mary E. Adams, Mr. J. Amin, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Andrus, Mr. V. S. Andrus, Mrs. K. T. Ashton, Messrs. T. M. Bieler, B. H. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Messrs. G. E. Geer, Leo Goodkind, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gracey, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Hartzell and child, Rev. and Mrs. O. Huddleston, Mrs. L. E. Jacks, Mr. W. R. McGeachin, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McLaughlin and 2 children, Mr. Robt. Mannheim, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Raynor, Mrs. A. R. Scott, Mr. C. C. Scott, Mrs. Nellie Sebrae, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. S. L. Thompson, Mr. W. E. Wickman, Mrs. E. McMahan, Miss E. Muskett, Messrs. J. Muskett and T. Meulen.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, &c., Lieut. W. A. Moore, R.A., Mr. G. R. Chipman, Capt. S. Ota, Messrs. Thomas Heffron and H. Cature.

Per *Polynesian*, for Shanghai, Messrs. F. Pfankuch and J. Tetsch, Dr. Heintges, Mr. Schuster, Sisters Marie Bemdeeta and Marie Adele; for Yokohama, Mr. A. Bosredon.

Per *Ernest Simons*, for Saigon, Messrs. F. Tanida, E. Rouse, Mrs. Adalnia Borge, Miss Stella Borge, Mrs. Maria Damiao; for Singapore, Freres Hyaemth Perleff; for Marseilles, Messrs. Francisco de Medeiros Moura, Jose Maria Braz, Rev. P. Calaque, Messrs. Benjamin dos Santos and Francois Marie Monach.

Per *China*, for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. F. Drew, Mrs. Langdon, Messrs. M. Sitay, H. H. Scovell, H. G. Treadway, D. S. Gubbay, P. D. H. Grant, E. E. Norval, Mrs. G. Revell, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mrs. Watanlie, Mr. H. J. Van Meter, Miss E. A. Woodsun, Mr. F. B. Land, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Williams, Miss M. Ellis.

Per *Willehad*, for Manila, Dr. Meyer, Messrs. W. N. Rossiter, B. T. Colwin, W. T. Turnbull; for Simpsonhafen, Inspector Krebs and Mr. H. Rodat; for Sydney, Messrs. C. Leage and J. Stacey Audley.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, for London, &c., Mrs. J. Muddett, Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Poleacoff, Messrs. Scott, Hower, Waterhouse, Chas. W. Marshall, R. Gosow, Mrs. Foster, Messrs. Isaacs and A. J. Cowdrey.

Per *Tremont*, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hughes and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms, Messrs. W. H. Wickham, Geo. H. Medhurst, F. W. Edwards, J. Martin and Leaka; for Kobe, Rev. I. H. Corell; for Victoria (B.C.), Mr. Chas. Cottam; for United States, Messrs. T. Jones, Peter Kayzer, R. Brutsche, F. Peshick, Capt. F. F. Archer, Mr. L. A. Odlin, Mrs. and Miss Odlin, Mrs. M. F. Williams, Mr. R. F. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Doyen and infant, Messrs. J. W. Ailes, A. G. Embrey, J. R. Painter, Mrs. Painter and child, Mr. H. T. Heath, Mrs. and Miss Heath, Mrs. Geo. R. Huber and child, Mr. W. D. Wright, Mrs. Allen and infant, Mr. H. M. Trueblood, Capt. N. Sargent, Messrs. Thos. Santos, Jorge Outclon and Yasusan.

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